M I D D L E E A S T A N D S O U T H A S I A R E V I E W

20 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

According to a Stockholm radio correspondent, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said that the Majlis Special Commission on the hostages will propose a "plan" on their fate "at the end of this week at the latest" and that the Majlis will decide on the Americans "immediately" thereafter. After that, Rafsanjani declared, it will be up to the Iranian Government to implement the decision. Rafsanjani also stated that Iran may be satisfied with a "promise" concerning its demand for U.S. noninterference in its internal affairs.

In a New York press conference, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i broached the hostage issue despite authoritative Iranian denials that he would not deal with it during this stay in the United States. According to AFP, a spokesman for Raja'i had said the prime minister would make "no pronouncements" on the hostages, "directly or indirectly," and Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani had stated that Raja'i did not intend to discuss "any issue not directly related to the purpose behind his trip" to the United Nations. Furthermore, reiterating that Raja'i went to New York only to explain Iran's position in the war with Iraq, UN Envoy 'Ali Shams Ardekani, in an interview with AYADEGAN reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, said nobody wants to discuss the hostage issue "under the circumstances we are living in."

In his New York press conference, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Raja'i explained that the hostages had been seized not by the government or any "faction" but by the Muslim people of Iran in expression of their "rejection of oppression." He said that as a result of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy, the world has become aware of the "extent of the U.S. crimes" against Iran and of those committed by "other big powers." Raja'i went on to reiterate that the fate of the hostages is up to the Majlis, which will make a decision "soon," and declared that while U.S. "intervention" in the Iran-Iraq war would not "obstruct" a solution to the question, it would certainly "delay" it. He went on to say he would consider it a "sign of U.S. good intentions toward solving the crisis with the Iranian people" if America would withdraw the AWACS aircraft from Saudi Arabia, stop supporting Jordan and "other countries" in the region and cease its "hostile acts" against the Iranian people.

Commenting on the broader ramifications of the hostage issue in a statement reported by AFP, Mohammad Musavi Kho'ini, a member of the Majlis Special Commission on the hostages, said it would be incorrect to interpret a "possible release" of the Americans as indicating a "drastic change" in Iranian foreign policy. Iran, he told AFP, would continue to "keep its distance" from those countries that have objected to the holding of the hostages.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Raja'i UN Speech--In his speech to the UN Security Council, carried by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i said Iran's "final statement" on the war is that it will not end until the "aggressor is crushed and punished," and he declared that Iran is determined to do this, if necessary, by a "war of attrition, a people's war." He also alleged that the Iraqi war on Iran is actually a "united and coordinated struggle" by the superpowers against his country as illustrated by the "shipment of Russian weapons through the American Jordan" to Iraq. Again referring to alleged superpower enmity toward Iran, Raja'i declared that the war will be won by the revolutionary faith of the Iranian people and not by American AWACS aircraft and Soviet Tupolevs. He charged that the United States is using AWACS aircraft in Saudi Arabia to monitor the deployment of Iran's armed forces and is reporting their disposition to the Iraqis and that these planes are hampering Iran's radar systems.

The prime minister also rejected Iraq's official reasons for its attack on Iran as presented to the Security Council by Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, averring that Tehran has not violated the Algiers agreement, that Iraq has not the "slightest claim or grievance" against Iran and that, in any case, Baghdad had earlier agreed to "cancel" all its claims. According to Raja'i, it was Iraq that breached the agreement by continually interfereing in Iran's internal affairs; endangering its security by sending Ba'thist "agents," mercenaries and armed bands into the border provinces and helping counterrevolutionary elements in those areas; and harboring those being sought by the Iranian revolution for crimes against the people.

Replying to Raja'i's speech, Foreign Minister Hammadi, in a statement reported by INA, reiterated the Iraqi stand he had presented in his 15 October speech to the Security Council.

Mediation Efforts--According to Karachi radio, on 17 October Pakistani President Ziaul Haq appealed to Iraq and Iran to "suspend hostilities" from 18 to 22 October during the hajj. The radio said Ziaul Haq had informed the combatant governments of his proposal through the Iranian charge d'affaires and the Iraqi ambassador in Islamabad and had sent messages to all heads of state of the members of the Islamic Conference asking them to lend weight to his appeal. Monitored Iraqi and Iranian media, however, have not acknowledged the proposal and fighting has continued unabated.

In further developments in Ziaul Haq's mediation efforts, Kuala Lumpur radio reported that the Pakistani president has appointed at Islamic Conference negotiating team to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. According to the radio, the team comprises Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein Bin Onn, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti. In reporting on Prime Minister Raja'i's 20 October visit to Algeria, Algiers radio made no mention of any discussions Raja'i and Bendjedid might have had on the Gulf war or the role of the Islamic Conference mediation team.

Treatment of General Ziaul Haq and his government's policy by Iranian Urdu broadcasts, however, indicates that Iran may not be receptive to his mediation efforts. A commentary carried by Tehran radio's Urdu service said he is asking the Pakistani people to be neutral in the Gulf war while at the same time he is "toeing the line" of the United States, Britain, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the UAE. In addition, "for a few million dollars" he has paved the way for "American Islam" under the guise of helping the Afghan Muslim insurgents. A commentary by Zahedan radio's Urdu service also noted Ziaul Haq's call on his people for neutrality in the Iraq-Iran war, but it pointed out that the Pakistani people support Iran with their "hearts and souls" and have carried out anti-American demonstrations inspired by the Iranian revolution. The radio went on to say that Ziaul Haq has used these demonstrations as an excuse to "stifle the political atmosphere." It also noted that the inequitable distribution of wealth in Pakistan and the present regime's policy of "suppression" are other sources of "dissatisfation" with the present government. However, neither radio commentary called for the overthrow of General Ziaul Haq's government.

Habib Chatti is currently in Iran where, according to Tehran radio, he held talks with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in Dezful on 19 October, after which Bani-Sadr proclaimed that Iran will not pay Saddam Husayn any "ransom." Karachi radio reported that Chatti found the talks "very useful." According to AFP Chatti met with Ayatollah Khomeyni on 20 October and described his session with him as "important" and "interesting." Chatti was also in Baghdad on 16 and 17 October. Brief INA reportage on his stay in Iraq did not indicate whether he had made any progress in his peace efforts.

The QATARI NEWS AGENCY, citing the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR, reported that Iran has notified PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat of its agreement with his proposal to convene a meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau to discuss the Iraq-Iran war. The agency also carried a report published by the weekly newspaper MONDAY MORNING saying that Palestinian Leader Salah Khalaf unveiled a PLO plan to end the conflict. It consists of four stages: declaration of a cease-fire; Baghdad's announcement of its readiness to withdraw to the borders stipulated in the 1975 Algiers agreement or in

the 1913 Constantinople accord; Tehran's announcement of its willingness to begin direct negotiations with Iraq in a neutral country upon the latter's withdrawal of forces as earlier stipulated; the supervision of the withdrawal of Iraqi forces by the Islamic or nonaligned states, after which negotiations would begin. Monitored Iraqi and Iranian media have made no reference to the proposed Nonaligned Coordination Bureau meeting or the PLO peace plan.

Iraqi Claims of U.S. Bias--According to INA, the Baghdad paper ATH-THAWRAH, the organ of the Ba'th Party, accused the Carter administration of a pro-Iran tilt in its stance on the Gulf war. The 17 October issue said that President Carter has demonstrated "further absurdity and disregard of facts" by attacking Iraq and adopting a "clearly biased" attitude in favor of Iran. The paper said the U.S. President "feverish election showmanship," the timing of his statements on the Gulf war with the arrival in New York of Prime Minister Raja'i, the comments by presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and the "Zionist enemy's threats" served to reconfirm the "tripartite alliance" among President Carter, Prime Minister Begin and Ayatollah Khomeyni. In its 18 October issue, the paper said the last bubble of U.S. neutrality burst when the United States "hinted" to Prime Minister Raja'i that Washington would supply Iran with military equipment in return for release of the hostages. The paper declared that U.S. "opportunism, hypocrisy" and "partiality" toward Iran are in harmony with the U.S. plans of "aggressive intervention" in the Gulf.

Trying to discredit Tehran media's attacks on the United States, a Baghdad radio commentary said it is strange that Tehran's propaganda organs denounce the United States and curse its officials while Prime Minister Raja'i "throws himself in the lap" of President Carter and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

Military Situation--Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah, in comments to ATH-THAWRAH reported by INA, said the Iraqi forces have "accurately" achieved their "principal missions" in general and are "tightening the siege" around Abadan in particular. Tehran radio reported on 19 October that Iranian forces had driven the Iraqis 10 km back from Abadan, but only 3 hours later it admitted that the enemy had taken up positions "near" the city. It also said street fighting has continued in Khorramshahr for the past several days. Tehran radio did admit, however, that the situation in Khorramshahr and Abadan is dangerous, as Iraqi forces have been increasing efforts to complete the encirclement of both cities and there are opportunities for the Iraqis to take the two strongholds in a "sudden onslaught." In a statement made to the radio, the Abadan governor indicated the seriousness of the situation by saying that the defenders of Abadan and Khorramshahr are hoping to receive "urgent help" from other parts of the country and are convinced that the Iranian people will not "abandon" them and will "swiftly" come to their aid. In other action in Khuzestan, Tehran radio reported a "severe" missile bombardment of civilian areas of Ahvaz and an Iraqi retreat on the fronts around Andimeshk and Dezful. Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, however, reported that Iraqi forces have "silenced" the enemy combat line in the Dezful sector.

Tehran radio also reported Iranian battle successes on all western fronts and advances west from the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, heavy fighting in the Gilan-e Gharb area, commando clashes in the city of Qasr-e Shirin and airborne operations in Bostan and Ilam. Monitored Iraqi media have not recently reported their version of ground activities on fronts other than the Khuzestan battlefield.

According to Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio, Iranian aircraft raided Baghdad, As-Sulaymaniyah, Maysan, At-Ta'mim and Wasit and Iraqi aircraft bombed Tabriz, Naqadeh, Bandar-e Shahpur and Bandar-e Mahshahr. Tehran radio added that Iraqi MiG's also carried out sorties against Khark Island and Bushehr. Both sides claimed the downing of several enemy aircraft.

An unattributed commentary carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses said sources "close" to the Syrian Government have disclosed that over 2,000 Syrian soldiers are fighting with the Iranian forces. The radio said the Syrian troops are not organized into regular units but participate as "volunteer experts."

Shipping Developments--INA reported that Iraq has rejected UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's proposal on the evacuation of vessels from the Shatt al-'Arab under the UN flag. The agency said that President Saddam Husayn advised Waldheim that all ships in that waterway must fly the Iraqi flag. INA also reported that Iraq is towing vessels caught in the port of Khorramshahr to Iraqi ports and that it has arranged for the repatriation of more than 1,000 seamen.

A Foreign Ministry statement, carried by Tehran radio, reiterated that Iran will "spare no efforts" to ensure that the Strait of Hormuz is kept open. However, it said Iran's guarantee to this effect will in no way deter it from "enforcing its rights in relation to hostile states." The radio also reported that the governor of Hormozegan Province after meeting with naval officials and the under secretary of the Commerce Ministry gave assurances that "there is no cause for concern" over the passage through the strait of merchant shipping of all countries except Iraq.

Pahlavi Succession

According to MENA, the secretariat of Shahbanu Farah Diva announced that Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi will become the new shah on 31 October, the date on which her regency will end. MENA said that the new shah will send a message to the Iranian people on that day but no public ceremony or press conference will be held.

PDRY

In a press interview reported by KUNA, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad denied that the PDRY intends to offer facilities to the Soviet Union if the American presence in the Gulf region and Indian Ocean increases, and he said that Moscow has no need for such facilities because it has no "monopolies" in the area to protect. He also reiterated the PDRY's call on Iraq and Iran to settle their conflict by negotiations but affirmed that different attitudes on the Gulf war as expressed by the PDRY and the YAR will not affect reunification efforts to reunite the country.

Afghanistan

Afghan-Soviet Statement--TASS and Kabul radio on 19 October carried the text of the Soviet-Afghan statement signed 3 days earlier by Leonid Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal. Noting the "limited Soviet military contingent" currently in Afghanistan, the statement said that its "withdrawal can be examined in the context of a political settlement and not before an end is ultimately put to the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and guarantees are given of nonresumption of subversive activities from abroad against the Afghan people and their government." The statement said that a political settlement of the Afghan situation could be achieved by ending outside intervention and by reaching "appropriate agreements" between Afghanistan and its neighbors, particularly Pakistan, on the basis of the Afghan Government's proposals of 14 May 1980. The statement also called for Iraq and Iran to settle the "disputed issues" between them through negotiations on a "mutually acceptable basis." In addition to expressing agreement on other aspects of international relations, the two countries declared their "profound satisfaction" with the development of their bilateral ties.

Coup Plot--According to Karachi radio, citing reports received from Kabul, Soviet forces recently foiled a plot to overthrow the Babrak Karmal government. No details were given.

Libya

AFP, citing the Paris Arabic-language paper AL-MUSTAQBAL, reported that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will visit Moscow "soon" on a trip that will mark a "qualitative change" in Libyan-Soviet relations. "Well-informed sources" in Damascus told the paper that Libya and the Soviet Union will sign a friendship treaty similar to that between the USSR and Syria. According to the paper, Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Damascus to discuss Libya-Syria unification has been postponed until after he returns from Moscow. AL-MUSTAQBAL said that Libyan sources in Paris refused to comment on the report.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HABIB CHATTI DISCUSSES AIMS OF GULF WAR CONSULTATIONS

LD200835 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 15 Oct 80 pp 1, 17

[Report on an interview given to Khalid Muhammad Batarafi by Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti in Jidda--date not given]

[Text] Jidda--Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti has stated that the organization has warned the big powers against intervening in the Gulf and asked them to remain neutral with regard to the events in the area.

In a special interview he granted to AR-RIYAD, Chatti said that no move has yet been made by these states to suggest that they have violated the Islamic warning.

The Islamic Conference Organization secretary general went on to say: Because we feel that the situation is dangerous, we are anxious to end the current crisis between the two fraternal Muslim countries, Iraq and Iran. Chatti said that he would embark on a second tour today within the framework of the mission entrusted to him by the good offices committee formed by the Islamic foreign ministers during their recent meeting in New York. Baghdad will be the first leg of this tour and Islamabad the second. In Islamabad, I will meet with His Excellency President Ziaul Haq, member of the good offices committee who, with me, earlier visited both Tehran and Baghdad.

He added that after Islamabad he will visit the Iranian capital, Tehran.

Replying to a question on the circumstances of and the motives for this mediation when Iran, through its Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, has announced that it does not accept any mediation and categorically refuses to negotiate with Iraq until Iran withdraws its forces from Iranian territories; when the committee failed in its endeavors during its recent visit to Iran and when Iran has rejected the UN Security Council resolution and insists on continuing its occupation of the three Arab islands, Chatti said that the real motive for continuing these endeavors, which he insisted on calling good offices and not mediation, is our eagerness as Muslims to end this crisis and halt the shedding of Muslim blood and to prevent foreign intervention in the Gulf area. This is our duty as Muslims because the holy Koran urges us to reconcile warring Muslims. These are the motives which prompt us to continue our endeavors to resolve the problem peacefully.

In reply to another question by AR-RIYAD about his view of the solution that could end this problem and about the organization's stand on the Iraqi demands and Iran's blatant rejection of these demands, Chatti said that the solution has not yet crystallized and we are waiting to obtain the various views and to learn the attitudes of the two sides and their readiness to resolve the problem and end the conflicts. This is the first stage. The second stage--the solution--will be based on what, God willing, we have achieved during the first phase.

Chatti declined to comment on Jordan's military support for Iraq and the support of other Arab states for Iran. He said: It is difficult for us to pass judgment on an Islamic country. We prefer to contact the two disputing sides first and learn the facts and the viewpoints. Then we will adopt the Islamic stand on the issue--a stand which will undoubtedly be in favor of ending the conflict between the two countries. This conflict, in fact, is a grave loss both to the two Muslim countries and the Islamic world as a whole and even to the interests of the free world.

MILITARY COUNCIL DISCUSSES RECENT ISRAELI ATTACK

NC190805 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Last night Brother Abu 'Ammar the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces presided over a meeting of the Palestinian revolution higher military council. It has been learned that the council evaluated the heroic battle fought by the heroes of the joint forces 2 days ago in Al-Jarmaq and Hursh an-Nabi Tahir against the Zionist enemy forces who tried to infiltrate our positions.

The council addressed a greeting of appreciation and admiration to all those who participated in this heroic battle, which dealt the enemy yet another severe defeat to be added to a series of defeats. Moreover, this battle is recorded as a new and bright page in the history of the Palestinian revolution and the joint forces.

Furthermore the council discussed a number of questions pertaining to the military position in light of the Zionist aggressive escalation in southern Lebanon. The council adopted the appropriate measures and decisions.

The council appreciated the success achieved in the sphere of general mobilization to which all the sons of our people everywhere have responded.

NASIRITE LEADER MEETS 'ARAFAT; INQUIRES ABOUT HEALTH

NC171652 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar received at noon today Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the independent Nasirite movement council--Al-Murabitun. Attending the meeting was Brother Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member.

After Brother Qulaylat reassured himself about the health of the brother commander and wished him recovery, a meeting was held which dealt with the developments in southern Lebanon, the Iraqi-Iranian broders and the Arab conditions in general.

UAE

UAE CANCELS 'ID AL-ADHA CELEBRATIONS

NC181856 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1845 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Oct ('GNA)--The UAE has decided to cancel all celebrations usually held on the blessed 'Id Al-Adha feast. This action, which was announced by the UAE presidential office, was in view of the current circumstances through which the Arab and Islamic nation is passing.

PDRY

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAKES VARIOUS APPOINTMENTS

LD181943 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Oct 80 EA

[Summary] In today's issue ATH-THAWRI reported that the following members of the Central Committee had been appointed as secretaries of the party organizations in the govenorates:

Mutlaq 'Abdullah	Aden Governorate
Sulayman Nasir	Lahij Governorate
'Abd al-Ilah Muthanna	Abyan Governorate
Hadi Ahmad Nasir	Shabwah Governorate
Salim Jubran	Hadhramaut Governorate
Sa'id Askari	Al-Mahrah Governorate
Ahmad Salim Ubayd	Head of Political Directorate in the Ministry of Defense

"The Central Committee also appointed Zaki Barakat, member of the Central Committee, chairman of the ATH-THAWRI. Salih Hasan Muhammad, member of the Central Committee, has been appointed principal of the party school.

"Members of the Central Committee Salim Bukayr, Fadl Muhsin 'Abdullah, Mahmud Ahmad an-Najashi, Mahdi 'Abdullah Sa'id, 'Abd al-Hamid Ahmad Sa'id and Rajih Salih Naji have been appointed deputy secretaries of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party".

CHAIRMAN CRITICIZES U.S. FOR SENDING AWACS TO GULF

LD180908 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0716 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Oct (KUNA)--In a press interview here today PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad criticized the U.S. for sending American sophisticated radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia after war broke out between Iraq and Iran. He said that his country is against all forms of hostile foreign military presence in the region.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, in the interview published by AL-WATAN, said that "it is wrong for some to believe that the diverse hostile American military presence will intimidate some peoples and not others in the region, and the danger from this presence is not limited to us and Ethiopia, for it is a danger to all and this is what we hope that everybody will comprehend."

In reply to a question about Aden's posture toward threats directed by Iran against Arab Gulf countries, which according to Iran support Iraq in the war between the two countries, he said that the PDRY "is against war and threats of war and the use of force anywhere." The PDRY president said that his country had called Iraq and Iran to exercise self-control and to resort to negotiations to settle the dispute because it realized that "any war or tension or military conflict in this region can only serve the enemies of our people."

'Ali Nasir Muhammad denied that his country intends to offer facilities to the Soviet Union if American military presence in the gulf region and the Indian Ocean increased and said that Moscow has no need for such facilities because it has no "monopolies" in the region for whose fate it fears.

He said that his country has no option but to stand "firmly" against American military presence in the region "because it is the source of the epidemic and the cause of the problems and troubles." He pointed out that any difference with North Yemin's posture vis-a-vis the war between Iraq and Iran would not affect the efforts being made to unite both parts of Yemen.

San'a' has supported Iraq in the war against Iran.

The PDRY president said: "Our bretheren in San'a' have the right to adopt the posture they want; all that concerns us is that the efforts in both parts for the reunification of the homeland may continue."

CHAIRMAN RECEIVES YAR COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

LD181811 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received a message from his brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland. The message is connected with the exchange of views on matters of interest to the two countries and the progress of the work of the unity committees.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad received the message at his office this morning from Brother Ahmad Muhammad al-Ansi, minister of communications in the northern part of the homeland. The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abdallah Aziz, member of the Central Committee and minister of communications [name and title as heard], and Brother 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, candidate member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

Brother Ahmad Muhammad al-Ansi left Aden this afternoon [words indistinct] brief visit. He told the ADEN NEWS AGENCY that he had been given a verbal message by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad for brother Col 'Ali 'Abadallah Salih. He told the agency that he and Brother 'Abdallah Aziz, member of the Central Committee and communications minister, had also discussed the possibility of cooperation in the field of telecommunications as part of the microwave project to link the two parts of Yemen, which would make possible direct communication between them. He also said that they had discussed other issues relating to overland and sea transport.

He was seen off at the airport by Brother 'Abdallah Aziz and Brother 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim. Brother Ahmad al-Ansi arrived Friday afternoon.

IRANIAN CROWN PRINCE TO SUCCEED FATHER 31 OCT

NC171929 Cairo MENA in English 1700 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct (MENA)--Iranian Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi will succeed his late father, Emperor Mohamed Reza Pahlavi, on October 31, the secretariat of Shahbanu Farah Diba announced here tonight.

The secretariat said in a communique that Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi will reach his constitutional majority on that date.

In conformity with the Iranian Constitution, the regency of Shahbanu Farah Pahlavi ends on the same day, said the communique.

Prince Reza will send a message to the people of Iran on the occasion. No public ceremony or press conference will be held.

Prince Reza was born on October 31, 1960.

MAGAZINE SAYS IRAQ WILL NOT FORM IRAN EXILE GOVERNMENT

NC180938 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0846 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA)--In its Monday edition, the ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine reports that political prisoners in Iraq managed to escape to Iran when Iranian planes bombed Basra Prison.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn had intended to form an Iranian government-in-exile but did not form one after the Iraqi politicians escaped to Tehran, so that Khomeyni would not be given the opportunity to form an Iraqi government-in exile.

MUBARAK, GHALI RETURN FROM WASHINGTON TALKS 17 OCT

NC171115 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1056 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 17 Oct (MENA)--Vice President Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo from Washington at noon today after a weeklong visit to the United States during which he delivered a message from President Anwar as-Sadat to U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and members of the delegation to the autonomy negotiations returned on the same plane which brought back Mubarak. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali did not return with the delegation but went to Geneva to complete his medical treatment. He is scheduled to return to Cairo tomorrow.

Mubarak was welcomed on arrival by Deputy Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Deputy Prime Minister for the People's Assembly Affairs Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Ahamad Badawi and some ministers.

AS-SADAT COMMENTS BEFORE LEAVING ST CATHERINE 19 OCT

NC191009 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0905 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] St Catherine Monastery, 19 Oct (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has emphasized that there is absolutely nothing new regarding the autonomy negotiations held recently in the United States. He added: As I said before, I am not pessimistic.

His excellency pointed out that he had not received the latest reports on the recent negotiations. I have met with the vice president when he returned from the United States, the president said, but I have not received Dr Butrus Ghali. I will receive him this week.

President as-Sadat was talking to Egyptian and foreign press reporters before leaving St Catherine airport.

With reference to Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's statement that the release of the hostages could not be contemplated unless the United States withdrew its four radar-equipped AWACS planes from Saudi Arabia, the president was asked if this would affect the region.

The president replied that the United States should discuss this with the Iranian prime minister and the parties concerned, in particular Saudi Arabia because the latter had asked for these planes.

The president said that he believed that in this case the United States should be careful and not provide an opportunity for taking advantage of the overall situation.

The president was asked: What is Your Excellency's opinion regarding the Soviet freindship treaty?

He replied: As AL-AHRAM said, it is the Afghanistan of the Arab world because the situation is the same. The treaty will give the Soviets more territory in the area, but it will neither protect Al-Asad and his 'Alawite regime nor save their necks because Al-Asad cannot count on 98 percent of his people. I also very much doubt if the treaty will fulfill the Soviet dream of returning to the region.

The president was asked: When do you expect work to begin on the religions building?

He answered: The preliminary arrangements will begin now. We hope to lay the foundation stone in November 1981, not November of this year. This will give us time. As I said, the initial arrangements could be made in this period. I have received many donations from Europe, the United States and Egypt.

Asked if what he saw today was the final plan for this complex, the president said: Yes, it is the final plan.

Earlier, after performing the 'Id prayers, the president was given a thorough briefing about the complex for the three religions that will be built in the holy valley. His excellency gave the necessary directives for the implementation of this project which reflects the greatness and tolerance of Islam.

The president then proceeded to the place prepared for his Bedouin-style breakfast. Standing, the president greeted his guests consisting of Sinai tribal shaykhs and chieftains and, in a family atmosphere, had breakfast with them. He then boarded a helicopter to St Catherine airport from where he left under cheers and best wishes by the people and Bedouins of Sinai, who asked him to repeat the visit.

Before leaving he promised them that he would always be eager to see them.

The president was seen off at the airport by Sinai Governor Fu'ad 'Aziz Ghali and Sinai leaders and tribal shaykhs and chieftains.

MUBARAK DISCUSSES MIDEAST ISSUES IN AL-AHRAM STATEMENT

NC172212 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct (MENA)--Vice President Husni Mubarak has affirmed that the United States is currently studying an Egyptian request to speed up the delivery to Egypt of all of its military requirements before the date set for these deliveries as part of the strategic coordination between the two countries.

He also said that military, political and economic coordination between Egypt and the United States is proceeding normally and that more Egyptian Units will be sent to the United States for training, while U.S. Army units will participate in joint exercises with the Egyptian Army next month.

In a statement to be published in the Saturday edition of the newspaper AL-AHRAM, Vice President Husni Mubarak, referring to Egypt's declarations that it would give facilities to the United States for specific periods, said that these facilities were aimed at defending the security of the Arab and Islamic states.

Regarding the Palestine question, Vice President Mubarak affirmed that during his recent visit to the United States he told President Carter that the Palestine question was and would remain the crux of the Middle East problem and that a solution to this question would prevent further eruptions in the area. Mubarak said that Egypt had defended and would continue to defend the Palestinian people's rights and would continue to negotiate in order to ease the suffering of the Palestinian people and to grant them autonomy. Egypt will continue to defend the issue of Jerusalem at a time when the Arab states and others had forgotten the issues of the Palestinian people, Jerusalem and what is happening in the West Bank and Gaza.

Vice President Mubarak said that he had discussed with the U.S. president the question of holding a tripartite summit conference. He said that preparation for this summit is necessary and essential because its failure would entail a real catastrophe. He explained that the beginning of next year is the most likely and practical date for the meeting even though the date has not been set yet.

Concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war, Vice President Mubarak affirmed that Egypt is adopting a neutral stand. Egypt also believes that the crisis fabricated by the rejectionist states has precluded the Arab states from devoting themselves to preventing the possibilities of a military confrontation between the two countries.

GHALI DISCUSSES EGYPTIAN MEMO, AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

AL-JUMHURIYAH Statement

NC190955 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0815 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that Egypt considers it very important that Israel urgently and immediately implement certain measures in the West Bank and Gaza. Dr Ghali said that these measures are listed in Egypt's specific note to the U.S. side in Washington, requesting that they be enforced by the Israeli Government to change the situation in the occupied territories.

In a statement published by the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH today, Dr Ghali says that the implementation of these measures would change the political climate in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as well as encourage the Palestinians to adopt a new positive attitude toward the peace process.

He adds that the U.S. and Israel sides promised to look into the contents of the Egyptian memorandum on the grounds that Palestinian participation in the peace process is the core of the matter and the basis for progress in the peace process.

He says that the measures urged by Egypt concern legislation, alteration of the laws applied in the occupied territories, adjudication, putting an end to Israeli military control over the lives and conditions of the Palestinians, the laws governing land and water, and granting the Palestinians full rights.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that Egypt is making concerted efforts for the release of prisoners from Israeli jails; it has called on the United States and Israel to rescind the decision to deport mayors and citizens and to allow free movement and political meetings.

AL-AHRAM Interview

NC200934 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali will submit a report to President Anwar as-Sadat on the results of the meetings held in Washington on 15 and 16 October by the chief delegates of Egypt, Israel and the United States.

In an interview with the newspaper AL-AHRAM today, Ghali says that the Washington meetings did not achieve any progress on the main issues. He adds that Egypt expects to receive a new U.S. working paper within the next few days listing the observations and proposals made by Egypt and Israel in connection with the previous working paper presented by U.S. presidential envoy Sol Linowitz as well as the reactions and views of the two countries.

Dr Ghali welcomes a meeting of the general committee of Egypt, Israel and the United States in Egypt. The committee, which consists of experts and advisers from the three countries, is scheduled to meet on 17 November.

Dr. Ghali says that the Washington meetings could not be described as a resumption of the autonomy negotiations. Although these meetings were tripartite in appearance, Dr Ghali adds, they were in fact bilateral meetings between the United States and Egypt and the United States and Israel. The U.S. side made a point of not presenting the Egyptian working paper to the Israeli side and not presenting the Israeli working paper to Egypt, but promised to submit a new paper, in the light of these meetings, before the scheduled 17 November meeting of the general committee which will not be at ministerial level.

Dr Ghali notes that the United States resorted to this approach because of the conflict between the Egyptian and Israeli positions on the main issues. The U.S. side did not present the Egyptian paper to the Israeli side because the latter would have rejected it because it insisted on the full rights of the Palestinian people, he maintains. To avoid this conflict the U.S. side acted as a third party, passing out drinks to the other two parties. [as received] This is the same approach followed during the Camp David summit and the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations.

To a question about achievements made in Washington, Dr Ghali replies that nothing worth mentioning was achieved except agreement to hold a tripartite summit conference. He adds: Egypt, Israel and the United States agreed that it was necessary to hold a preparatory meeting to discuss the new U.S. working paper to be submitted to the Egyptian and the Israeli sides. All this will take place after the U.S. elections and after the announcement of the name of the new president, whether he is President Carter or presidential candidate Ronald Reagan.

Dr Ghali points out that if President Carter is reelected, then the same U.S. working group will shoulder its responsibilities in the same way and will follow the same method of negotiation applied now and this will continue after 17 November. Should Ronald Reagan win, he adds, the presentation of the U.S. working paper would, it is expected, be delayed and the meeting scheduled for 17 November would be postponed because of the change of leadership. However, Dr Ghali says the United States will continue to honor its peace commitments in the Middle East.

AL-AKHBAR REPORTS EFFORTS TO GUARANTEE GULF SECURITY

NC180753 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 18 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] On the level of foreign affairs, AL-AKHBAR explains reports by informed sources in London that Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states are secretly exerting efforts to convince the United States to participate in a new defense system that will guarantee the security of the Gulf states regardless of the results of the war between Iraq and Iran.

Moreover, the paper explains that Saudi Arabia fears that the war might lead to grave results that would be catastrophic to the Gulf states. Thus, secret consultations are taking place between the Gulf states on one side, and the United States, Britain and the NATO states on the other, to establish a new system for defending the security of the Gulf states and to guarantee the continued flow of oil to the West and the nonclosure of the Strait of Hormuz to navigation. U.S. and European fleets have therefore concentrated in the Gulf to face any consequences that might arise from the Iranian-Iraqi war.

ROSE AL-YUSUF REPORTS AL-WAFD PARTY TO RESUME ACTIVITIES

NC181002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0858 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA)--In its Monday edition the ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine reports that the Al-Wafd Party will return to political life with new leaderships including young elements and new programs befitting the new conditions.

The magazine adds that arrangements for the party's return to political life will begin with the convening of the party's general assembly to cancel its decision on dissolving the party and to issue a new decision announcing its return to political life. The decisions will be included in a party statement explaining the reasons that prompted the party's dissolution, mainly Law No 33 for the year 1978, which prohibits some of the Al-Wafd leaders from engaging in political activities because they had contributed to the corruption of the political life before the 1952 revolution. The statement will also explain the reasons that prompted the party to return to political life.

The magazine says that the party's formations on the level of the village, city and quarter will be organized immediately and that the party will issue a newspaper, which will be called AL-MASRI AL-JADID [THE NEW EGYPTIAN].

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO SWEDEN--Cairo, 19 October (MENA)--A technical delegation of Egyptian atomic energy experts, headed by Minister of Electricity and Energy Engineer Mahir Abazah, left for a 5-day visit to Sweden to attend an international conference on generation of electricity by nuclear energy and water desalination. Engineer Abazah will hold talks with Swedish officials on technical cooperation in electricity and energy. [Cairo MENA in Arabic 0949 GMT 19 Oct 80 NC]

U.S. LOAN--Cairo, 19 October (MENA)--According to Deputy Chairman of the Electricity Authority 'Abd al-Fattah al-Qadi, the U.S. export-import bank will give $80 million in long-term loans to the Egyptian Electricity Ministry to finance the third unit of the Ismailia power station. [Cairo MENA in Arabic 0950 GMT 19 Oct 80 NC]

PRESIDENT'S 'ID AL-ADHA MESSAGE TO PEOPLE, ARMED FORCES

JN182252 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Message of greetings and congratulations delivered by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on 18 October to the Iraqi people and armed forces on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha and the Iraqi military victories--live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Against them make ready your strength to the utmost of your power, including steeds of war, to strike terror into the hearts of the enemies of God and your enemies. [Koranic verse]

Brothers, sons of our great people, sons of the valiant armed forces: On this blessed night, when pilgrims stand on Mount 'Arafat [shrine in Mecca], on this eve of the blessed 'Id al-Adha, I send you greetings of men and congratulate you on this blessed religious occasion, while you are waging the battle of justice, honor and glory. In this battle, we are inspired by the immortal Islamic mission and by the life history of our great prophet Muhammad, may the peace and blessings of God be upon him, and of his great followers, may God bless them.

At this time we are experiencing a real holiday, full of meanings of faith, honor, justice and courage. It is the holiday of the jihad for the sake of justice, honor and real peace, in which covetous tyrants are routed.

In my name and on behalf of my comrades in the party and revolution leadership, I congratulate you on this great honor and these glorious days that you are experiencing, crowned by 'Id al-Adha.

Brave fighters in all combat fronts: on the land, in the air and on the sea. This is the day of your jihad and glory. Strike powerfully, because you are truly God's sword on earth. The necks you are striking are those of aggressor Magians, collaborators with lunatic Khomeyni.

Brothers, sons of Baghdad, Maysan, Dhi Qar, Nineveh, Salah ad-Din, An-Najaf, Karbala', As-Sulaymaniyah, Irbil, Al-Anbar, Al-Muthanna, Wasit, Babylon, Diyala, Dahuk, Basra, Al-Qadisiyah and At-Ta'mim. You are the sons of the Tigris and Euphrates. You are the sons of Adam's tree and Noah's ark, which came to rest on your land. You are the sons of the civilization of Mesopotamia, which illuminated the world when the rest of mankind was living in darkness. You are the sons of 'Ali and al-Husayn. You are also the sons of Al-Faruq and the grandsons of Salah ad-Din al-Ayyubi. I swear by God and his mission and values that their words are with you. Their prayers are heard by the faithful fighters among you. They are with you. Would the forefathers forget their grandsons when they are fighting for the sake of justice?

You are fighting so that all Arabs may rise up from their sleep and humiliation. You are telling them: Wake up and rise, the time has come to rise. Can't you see how the Iraqi is advancing, can't you see how the Iraqi is fighting with his sword and teeth, brandishing weapons in order to regain his rights?

Brothers in Al-Muhammarah, there is no doubt that you are fighting like the knights among your grandfathers, during the early days of their message. You fight like the heroes of Salah ad-Din at Hittin [victorious Muslim battle against Crusaders]. Certainly, none of the Arabs had ever fought as you are now doing from the time of those glorious battles. Certainly, only very few of the world's men have ever fought or will ever fight in the same way as you are now doing. It is a noble honor, brothers. We are with you every moment, with every whisper and in every attack. Certainly, God is with you.

You brave men in front of Dezful and at its outskirts, what can I say about you? You were at the head of the men who turned the arrogance of the Magian Persian head of the regime, Bani-Sadr, into mirage and imagination. Isn't he the one who promised the Iranian peoples, who are afflicted by him and by charlatan Khomeyni, that he would end the Iraqi offensive with a counterattack within a week? You were the men at the head of the comrades-in-arms who turned the week into dark weeks for the group of charlatan liars in Qom and Tehran.

Weren't you the ones who continuously intercepted the enemy, refusing to stay at your advanced defensive positions despite all circumstances? Yes, brothers, you are certainly the heroes of the 20th century. Certainly, those who fought among you, as we know, have done so filled with the spirit of Imam 'Ali.

You brave lions who are lurking on the margin of Ahvaz and its surroundings, some of you fought in the style of Khalid ibn al-Walid [early muslim military commander]. Didn't some of your units penetrate a swampy pass with sandhills on each side, standing several meters high and stretching 15 kms deep along a front only 300 meters long? You penetrated the nests of the ill-reputed TOW missiles and the enemy's defense lines, which were defended with various types of sophisticated U.S. armor. Didn't men among you fight with the units in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], to hoist the Iraqi flag there at the outset of the fighting, at a time when other units were fighting at the outskirts of Ahvaz? Can the command of a division in modern times secure full control and properly administer, using only simple communications, a combat front that stretches as far as the distance between Al-Muhammarah and Ahvaz? Yes, brothers. These valiant units are yours. The command of these units comes from you. You, valiant officers and soldiers, are the brave ones who fought bravely and proudly in Mehran, Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar, within the administrative borders of Gilan, between the Bey Dagh pass and Qasr-e Shirin and Mehran. Your luck in shouldering the honor of fighting these bold battles is linked with the luck of your comrades-in-arms, who defend the same noble honor. We are deeply proud of you. We pray that the Almighty may grant you strength, ability and patience. You, brothers on all fronts and in all units and formations among the lions of the valiant Iraqi Army, have raised our heads high. You have done us great honor. With all of our hearts, we pray that the Almighty may save us from errors and grant us great honor in the life to come.

You, valiant eagles of the skies , you offered a great example in the battle. You transformed the enemy's technical supremacy into a condition of fragility. Your fighter planes roved Iranian airspace and poured flames upon the aggressive Persian Magians. Aren't you the grandsons of Sa'd, Khalid and Al-Qa'qa' [early Muslim military commanders]? They are the grandsons of losers like Khosrow and Rustam [early Persian leaders defeated by Arabs]. Despite the technical difficulties, you were able to defend the airspace of your homeland and to swoop upon your enemy , the enemy of God. You scored direct hits on your targets in Tehran, Kermanshah and Tabriz and in other deeper cities. Your hits were very accurate. Your raids stand as a symbol of rare bravery and heroism.

Were you not the heroes of 22 September, when you gave the arrogant Magians, who possess many bases equipped with the most modern U.S. equipment and who have hundreds of modern planes, an unforgetable and historic lesson?

You men of the sea, grandsons of the heroes of the Bu-Sawari battle [early Muslim naval victory], be proud that you, with your growing naval forces, were able to put a final end to the legend of the Gulf policeman--that suspicious role played by the shah, which Khomeyni wanted to resume. You have chased their naval forces, which are superior in number and equipment, and have made them roam the Arab Gulf aimlessly searching for shelter so as to avoid confronting you. You have carried out your duties bravely and precisely and have protected the nation's waters from the Persian arrogance, which sank with failure into the depths of the Gulf waters.

Greetings to the People's Army and to the special departments that supplied us with information. Greetings to the civil defense departments and to the people's citizens, who have and are supporting their brothers with all of their ability.

Do you know, valiant brother officers and soldiers, what Zionism in America and Europe and its midget entity in the usurped land of Palestine, along with all of those who are vexed by your victory over your enemies, have said? They have said that the Iranian weapons are not as technically effective as Iraqi weapons. Allow me to say that their planes, brothers, can, from the technical point of view, reach any spot in Iraq with a full load, because their range is farther than that of many of our planes and because Iraq's area is smaller than that of Iran. Moreover, their planes are greater in number than ours. If their planes want to bomb Baghdad, they have only to cross 120 km, whereas your planes have to cross 800 km if they want to bomb targets in Tehran. Their artillerty guns have greater range, are more heavily loaded and are greater in number than yours. Their tanks are among the most sophistictated Western tanks. Their navy is greater in number and can operate within a larger range than your naval forces. The same circles that want to distort and undermine your victories say that Iran has a long arm or an alleged technical superiority within its air force or navy. All of their officers and many of their soldiers, brothers, have received training from the most experienced Americans and their allies.

Yes, these are their weapons, which you destroyed in the skies of Baghdad and of other Iraqi cities with the will of brave pilots and with the rockets and shells of our efficient antiaircraft defenses. You also destroyed them in the battlefield, or seized them intact.

The long arm of the Iranian naval forces only twice agreed to a serious duel with our naval forces and in both cases they were forced to retreat disgraced, after your brave naval forces inflicted heavy losses upon them.

What is the secret, then? This question is not for you, brothers, because you have the answer in your hearts, your consciences and your blood. It is a question for those who may or may not know the answer. We tell them that the basic reason is that we are fighting in defense of what is right, whereas they are fighting in defense of what is false. We are believers and they are false charlatans. They wanted to put Baghdad at the mercy of their long-range artillery, taking advantage of the geographic injustice, for Baghdad is only 120 km from the frontiers. God forbid, they could have pounded Baghdad with artillery by means of lesser penetration than our thrust into the Ahvaz sector. They also could have done so with Diyala, Wasit and Basra; but, instead, we advanced into the depths of their territory, in order to protect the honor of our women and children in Diyala, Baghdad, Al-Kut, Basra and other Iraqi cities from the filth and evils of the vile and spiteful invaders and in order to regain our full rights over our lands and waters.

The war, brothers, was not begun by us; it did not begin on 22 September, with the comprehensive Iraqi air strike into Iran's territory. It began on the morning of 4 September, when they shelled Iraqi cities with their long-range U.S. artillery, when they used their aircraft at Zayn al-Qaws and Sayf Sa'd to bomb the borderposts with aircraft and closed Shatt al-'Arab with fire. They began the war and they harbored evil toward us even before then, when they began to shell the borderposts one after another. We could do nothing but rise in defense of our principles and the honor of the responsibility entrusted us by the people. So we rose, soldiers, officers and leaders; people and armed forces; men and women; children and old people. It is the holy war, brothers. He who fights with honor deserves glory if he lives; he who is martyred meets God with honor, because fighting falls within the context of that which the faithful is commanded to do in defense of his honor, wealth and land.

You may ask, were there any among this huge assembly of brave men who protested or dissented during this battle? I say: Yes, a few. But history will disgrace them and their kinsmen. On the other hand, it will glorify the heroic and brave men and their sons and grandsons.

You will know these brave men, brothers, when they visit you during their leaves of absence or when the war ends with final victory, God willing. These great heroes will come back with heads held high, to proudly relate their tales of heroism and honor. You will see their great deeds, heroism and the truth of their words in their bright eyes. They constitute the overwhelming majority of our brave army and people. But there will also be a few who will lack honor, glory and loftiness, and you will also be able to see this in their lackluster eyes.

There is a thin dividing line, brothers, between being a hero, a brave and mighty struggler, and being less than that. It is a thin line, but a difficult barrier to cross. However, we are certain, God willing, that victory will crown the victorious march of great Iraq and of all sons of the glorious Arab nation.

Arabs and Iraqis never sat with those who cannot fight. Arab and Iraqi women never associated themselves with those who cannot fight. Sons were never proud of their fathers if they were not fighters. I call upon Iraqi men and women to revive and consolidate this tradition, so that we will remain a proud people who are capable of defending our principles and missions. I pray to God that we will all hold our heads high, like lofty mountains.

Brothers, comrades in arms and in faith everywhere and on all fronts, remember that the outcome of the war is decided by those with solid willpower, sharp minds and resolution that derive from strong faith. It only takes a few moments for one either to be heroic, brave and lofty, or to be less than all of that. Your will power alone will decide whether you will cross this delicate barrier. Only God can grant success.

Remember, brothers, that we are all mortal. Aren't your fathers and forefathers all gone? Would it have mattered, if the weaklings among them had stood like heroes and summoned their courage the way you are now doing in your fighting? Aren't they all gone? Yes, they are. But history only glorifies the heroes. Thus, we hope that history will speak of your glory, You brother commanders in the battlefront: Isma'il martyr's father--and let us call him so from now on--'Abdallah, Muhammad, Hisham, Tali', Salah, Rahim, Jalil, 'Abd as-Sattar, Hazim, Qadduri, Hamid. Your responsibility is great, brothers, for the field results of the battles taking place today with the Persian enemy. The honor you derive from this responsibility is noble.

I beseech God to grant success, pride and glory to you and to all of the comrade commanders and our army's valiant soldiers and officers. On behalf of the leadership, I extend greetings to my companion and dear brave brother who has an enlightened mind, the deputy commander in chief and defense minister, Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah. Greetings also to the sincere soldier, Staff Gen 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, chief of staff. Greetings as well to the assistants to the chief of staff and to all sincere and honorable people who have worked with great dedication in drafting the combat plans and their requirements, whether they are in the General Command or in departments affiliated with it. Greetings to all army corps commanders, the air force commander, the naval force commander, the division commanders, the commanders of formations and units, commanders of the naval and air bases and of all branch units in the armed forces, and to every officer and soldier in our valiant armed forces.

Glory to our innocent martyrs, whose souls still live among us and who lead the procession of the glorious people, for whom history will proudly record that they have saved Iraq and the nation, preserved their rights and safeguarded the trust, so that our sons and grandsons will live after us in security, peace, pride and glory. It is God that grants us success. May the peace and blessings of God be upon you.

LONDON MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER 'AZIZ

LD170845 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 17 Oct 80 pp 27-30

[Interview granted by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz to Huda al-Husayni in Baghdad--date not given]

[Text] AL-HAWADITH: It has been said that the purpose of your trip to the Soviet Union was to ask Moscow to adopt a neutral stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war. Is this true?

Tariq 'Aziz: The primary objective of my trip to Moscow as to explain the situation in the area to the Soviets and to explain Iraq's position directly to the Soviet leadership. This type of consultations is regarded as normal in the context of the existing treaty of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union because the treaty stipulates that, in the event that the security and peace of either of the contracting parties are threatened, consultations on the matter must be held. In view of the development of the dispute between ourselves and Iran, President Saddam Husayn wished to apprise the Soviet leadership directly of Iraq's position and of the facts of the present situation.

AL-HAWADITH: Did you not expect the Soviet Union to adopt a neutral stance in view of the close relations binding Moscow to the Steadfastness and Confrontation [Front] countries and its close relations with Iran?

Tariq 'Aziz: We find no reason to link the two aspects. Rather, we have explained our position to the Soviets on the grounds that they are our friends. It has been said in certain quarters that I asked the Soviet Union for arms and that the Soviet declined. This is not true, because I did not ask for arms or for anything else. It was not the purpose of the visit to ask for anything.

AL-HAWADITH: What was the Soviets' reaction after you acquainted them with Iraq's stance?

Tariq 'Aziz: They listened and expressed interest in the Iraqi leadership's evaluations. As regards the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, they have officially declared their position through official quarters and through the head of state personally.

AL-HAWADITH: The United States has begun to threaten that it will not stand idle if its interests are endangered, particularly freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz. What in particular do you expect with regard to the future of your relations with the United States?

Tariq 'Aziz: As you know, we have no relations with the United States. If the Strait of Hormuz is closed by the Iranian side it will not only be U.S. interests that are harmed but also the interests of the whole world. Therefore no one state in the world has a right to act on behalf of international interests. The United States is trying to exploit the situation in order to strengthen its influence in the area and revert to the policy of military bases and the big stick. We oppose this policy; we have opposed it in the past and we will oppose it now.

With regard to the area, we adhere to President Saddam Husayn's program announced 8 February 1980, that is, the program of the national charter which demands that the area be kept free from any form of foreign influence and foreign interference. Navigation, as far as the Western countries are concerned, is still proceeding normally and there is no need at present, as long as things remain as they are, for any move by the United States or any other country. But, should navigation stop completely in the area, then this would be the responsibility of the Gulf states because it is these countries above all that will suffer most. We believe that the countries bordering the Arab Gulf are capable of taking the necessary measures to reopen the strait and will not need--and should not extend their hands to ask for--help from the United States or from any other international quarter.

AL-HAWADITH: Is not the current dispatch of U.S. AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia, for example, regarded as intevention?

Tariq 'Aziz: We are not in fact happy with the arrival of these aircraft in the area. We all wish that the Arb brethren in the area would tackle their security issues with the means at their disposal, as Iraq has done. Iraq is now in a state of war with Iran and has no international backing. It is behaving independently and in accordance with a free national will. We warn against continued reliance on the United States or on any other major power for the protection of any of the Gulf states.

AL-HAWADITH: We have heard that King Husayn, the Jordanian monarch, discussed during his visit here the question of transporting military equipment to Iraq via Jordan. Will the present cooperation lead to any military alliance in the future?

Tariq 'Aziz: Jordan has not offered any military equipment to Iraq so far.

AL-HAWADITH: It said that it is ready.

Tariq 'Aziz: Yes, and this is a noble nationalist attitude of which we are proud. We are proud of King Husayn's solidarity with Iraq in this national battle. But as yet there is no military cooperation in any form.

With regard to the future, Jordan is an Arab country and one of the confrontation states. Therefore it is natural that relations in the future should be as close as they are now and that there should be joint action in all fields by Iraq and Jordan, but this will be directed against the Zionist enemy because, as I said, Jordan is a confrontation state. On the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, Jordan has shown every readiness to help Iraq and we are thankful for this stand, but as yet Iraq is not in any need of aid of military nature.

AL-HAWADITH: It appears that the war might be a prolonged one.

Tariq 'Aziz: We have based our calculations on the fact that this war might be a prolonged one and therefore we will not be surprised if it is a long one.

AL-HAWADITH: A French newspaper has aaid that, during your stay in Paris and your meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing, you expressed Iraq's desire to purchase Mirage warplanes. How true is this report and what really is Iraq's need for warplanes?

Tariq 'Aziz: First of all, my trip to Paris was exactly the same as my trip to Moscow--a visit of a political nature during which I explained our position to the French president. I did not talk about arms either in Moscow or in Paris. As far as the purchase of weapons is concerned, I am not the one among my comrades in the Iraqi leadership who is responsible for military purchases. As for French planes, there is an earlier contract between France and us but no new contracts. Previously signed contracts have been for the purchase of planes. I personally do not know their type but I know that they are sophisticated. I believe that the contract includes F-1 planes. Anyway, I am not sure of that but I know that they are sophisticated French planes and that the contract is valid.

AL-HAWADITH: During the first 2 weeks of the war you were saying that Iran had imposed the war on you. Now you tell me that your caluclations of the war were based on its being a protracted war and that you are prepared for this. Therefore Iraq was prepared for this war--that is, it was not a surprise sprung on you by Iran?

Tariq 'Aziz: We are prepared for all eventualities and dangers in the area not only as far as Iran is concerned. Iran is not the only threat to Iraq. There is the Zionist danger. Any vigilant and competent leadership must take all kinds of danger into consideration. The Iraqi Army is a serious army and an integrated military establishment with traditions and experience. It is always prepared for dangerous eventualities. Therefore the continuation of the fighting for any length of time does not constitute, as far as we are concerned, any danger or surprise. However, this does not mean that we were planning for the war with Iran. [In the normal course of events] we do not regard Iran as an enemy state. Iran is different from the Zionis. entity. The Zionist entity, as an entity, is a usurping entity. As for the Iranian entity, it is a natural entity in the area and we would like to establish good-neighbor relations with it. But when a different situation exists and there is intimidation from Iran, this requires us to prepare for the defense of our sovereignty and entity. Perhpas some Arab brothers are surprised when they see a leadership that is prepared because they have grown accustomed to seeing leaderships start crying 2 days or 1 week after the fighting [begins]that they have no spare parts or have no ammunition or weapons. We are different.

AL-HAWADITH: The Iranian opposition, part of which has good relations with Iraq, is now divided. One section wants to defend the Iranian nation and another section wants the Iraqi-Iranian war to continue to enable it to exploit the circumstances and topple Khomeyni. What is your opinion of the Iranian opposition? What do you expect to happen inside Iran after this war?

Tariq 'Aziz: We do not plan for the battle on the basis of the needs or assessments of any of the opposition parties. As the president said in his 28 September speech, we have objectives in this battle. These objectives are: to compel the other side to recognize Iraq's rights and sovereignty over its territory and waters and to abandon its expansionist ambitions in the Arab Gulf. This includes the relinquishment of its occupation of the three islands. If the Iranian side agrees to these demands then we will be prepared to end the fighting immediately and to enter into negotiations.

In fact, the rulers of Iran do not constitute a basic concern for Iraq, but Iraq wishes Tehran to have a government that will deal with Iraq and the Arab nation on the basis of cooperation and good-neighorliness, noninterference in internal affairs and renunciation of the expansionist dreams and ambitions which the shah instilled in the minds of some officials there both in the past and present eras. We have relations of friendship and dialogue with the Iranian opposition. In fact, we are proud of this relationship and we hope that the men with whom we have a dialogue will have the opportunity to play a role in Iran in the future. This is the sole purpose; we are not motivated by hatred for any particular ruler in Tehran. But if the present rulers in Iran persist with their current policy, it would be logical not only for us but also for many parties in thw world and in the Arab homeland to reach an understanding about the future with persons who are sentitive to Iran's interests and to the need to establish good-neighbor relations and cooperation between Iranians and other peoples. In fact, I cannot prophesy the future of Iran but there are general facts from which one can draw conclusions. For example, when a leadership enters into an unjustifiable war with another state and insists on fighting on after generous cease-fire proposals are made to it and on pursuing aggressive and expansionist stands, and this leadership fails, it would be illogical to expect such a leadership to remain in power indefinitely.

This is a general conclusion which has been reached in all the countries of the world and it may or may not be reached in Iran. I cannot ascertain anything. But how will the present Iranian leadership face the Iranian peoples when its failure in the war becomes an undeniable fact? Right now, in the heat of battle, this leadership is trying to insinuate that it is triumphing and that it has the power to resist, and it is making other allegations which genuine and serious observers can ascertain the truth of. However, these things cannot go on forever. The facts generated on the battle-field must become clear to all the Iranian peoples in the near future. How will the Iranian Government face these facts? This is a matter whose consequences we cannot predict.

AL-HAWADITH: You embarked on war in order to recover Arab tertitories. In AL-Muhammarrah I met with members of the Front for the Liberation of Arabistan and I asked them about self-rule. They told me that they reject it and want independence. How will Iraq face the future demands? Is it ready to give the Arabs of Arabistan their independence and, if so, do you not think that Iraq will face a new problem, particularly since the Kurds in the north are demanding independence?

Tariq 'Aziz: With regard to the Arab people of Arabistan, it is they and not Iraq who will decide their future. From the standpoint of rights and international law, Iraq is concerned with its rights as a country. But Iraq, proceeding from its nationalist principles, is, as I said, concerned with the liberation of the Arab islands even though they fall under UAE sovereignty. With regard to the future of the Arab people of Arabistan, the people themselves will decide this. If they want autonomy within the framework of Iran then this is their business, and if they want independence it is their business. As for the situation of the Kurdish people in Iraq, it is different and there can be no comparison. The Kurdish people in Iraq are part of the Iraqi entity and of the Iraqi history and have been so for thousands of years. The Kurdish area in Iraq has not been annexed in accordance with an international treaty or through forcible measures. Iraq has existed as it is since the days of the Babylonians and Assyrians, as well as through the Islamic state in its three dynasties and under Ottoman rule in the contemporary era. On the other hand, relations between the Kurdish people and the Iraqi people and the Iraqi revolutionary command are healthy relations. The Kurds contribute their share to the development and building of Iraq.

As for the Arab people of Arabistan, they have been denied even the right to speak the Arabic language. You know these facts; they are not secrets and they are known. But the Iranian Government so far denies these rights to the Arab people of Arabistan. Of course, this creates reactions. As I said, the matter is left to the people there who must decide their own future.

AL-HAWADITH: But the territories which Iraq has recovered during this war are considered by the Front for the Liberation of Arabistan as part of Arabistan.

Tariq 'Aziz: There is a political entity, which is Iraq, that has its known land borders and territorial waters. There is no contradiction between this and that.

AL-HAWADITH: Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah said in his recent press conference that there were Syrian and Libyan prisoners of war. Syria and Libya have denied the existence of such prisoners. Why have we not seen those prisoners?

Tariq 'Aziz: We will reveal this fact at the appropriate time.

AL-HAWADITH: Is there any reason for concealing these prisoners at present?

Tariq 'Aziz: Maybe the military has its own estimates.

AL-HAWADITH: The Arab summit is scheduled for next month. Does Iraq intend to take part in the conference and what, for example, will be your attitude toward Libya and Syria?

Tariq 'Aziz: Iraq will certainly take part in the conference. There is no question about this. As for the composition of the summit agenda and what Iraq will submit, it is premature to discuss this now because we have more than a month before the conference is due to be held. We will await the development of events in the area, in the light of which Iraq can prepare its dossier. But in our media we condemned the Syrian and Libyan stand because it is biased in favor of and colludes with the Iranians' stand. This is contrary to Arab nationalist ties and has no legitimate justification. We would at least have wished them to remain silent, although the natural thing is for Arab to stand with Arab in his fight with the foreigner, whoever he may be; particularly since Iraq is fighting a battle of rights, a battle in defense of sovereignty and dignity. Iraq will not forgive them this stand.

AL-HAWADITH: Why did you from the outset exclude the PLO from playing any role between Iraq and Iran, and do you believe that the PLO, because of its circumstances, is forced to adopt a neutral stand?

Tariq 'Aziz: The PLO did not carry out any mediation, and brother Yasir 'Arafat told me personally that he is not carrying out any mediation. The PLO explored the views and stands in Baghdad and Tehran. Moreover, the PLO has its own circumstances which are known to all and which we appreciate. President Saddam Husayn had personally given the PLO special treatment because of these circumstances.

But nevertheless, we do not accept so-called mediation by any Arab party, even if it is the PLO. With regard to our present stand I would say that we appreciate the PLO and we will not burden it with more than it can shoulder. It is our duty to cooperate with the PLO.

AL-HAWADITH: How would you explain the promulgation of the general mobilization law in Kuwait at present? And what about the undeclared support the Gulf countries are giving to Iraq while observers say that these countries live in fear of both Iraq and Iran?

Tariq 'Aziz: Why should they fear Iraq? What has Iraq done to put anyone in a state of fear? Iraq, as President Saddam Husayn said, has fought Iran in defense of its sovereignty and for the sake of its rights. But it has also fought in behalf of the Arab nation, and particularly the Gulf states. The natural thing is for the peoples and regimes of the Gulf to stand with Iraq. If some regimes find that they cannot adopt a public stand then that is up to them. We, as the president said, blame nobody; if they stand with us then this is good, and if they do not support us publicly then this is up to them. But we are confident that the Arab masses everywhere and particularly in the Gulf stand with us. This is no secret.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us get back to the war. How far will you go if Iran adheres to its stand and there is no change in the Iranian regime?

Tariq 'Aziz: Iraq has reached the basic objectives it was seeking. It is capable of defending the territory our forces have taken and will go on defending it. We have no plans to advance into new territory except for the purpose of tactical military moves. But the military command has no plans to occupy Iranian territory or enter territory other than that which we have entered. Our forces reached their objectives on the third day of the battle. They are capable of continuing as they are for a year, maybe more maybe less. The Iranians used to attack Iraqi border posts, but now the Iraqi forces have penetrated Iranian territory to a depth of 60 to 90 kilometers. Why has the situation changed? We have shifted the battle onto Iranian territory. In the past Iraq has been capable of defending its borders, and it will remain capable of defending its present military lines.

AL-HAWADITH: Could you not have avoided war?

Tariq 'Aziz: We have submitted scores of memos to the Iranian Government, but everybody knows how the Iranian Government behaved.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the logical explanation for such behavior?

Tariq 'Aziz: The central point in the Iranian Government's behavior is that the internal policy is quite different from that of the shah's regime. There is no question about this. But as regards relations with the Arab countries and the expansionist ambitions, these are no different from those of the shah's regime. I have said this in official statements and there are several examples:

First, they have insisted on occupying the three Arab islands. The latest statement by Bani-Sadr's adviser says "these islands are Iranian and we have inherited them from the Qajar family; we have inherited them despite the fact that their inhabitants are Arabs and speak Arabic." This is being said while Iraqi forces are inside Iran.

Second, when we raised the question of the three islands former Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said: "Why do they talk about the islands? If we go back into history we find that Baghdad and Aden were Persian." This was an official statement he made in Kuwait, that is, on Arab territory. There are scores of other examples. Therefore the present regime has inherited all the expansionist and Persian racist tendencies of the shah. This is the source of the dispute and conflict. When a certain government adopts such an attitude the conflict is bound to develop into armed fighting. Iraq is not weak: it is strong and capable and able to defend itself and its land, as well as to demand its rights. When Iraq is strong and is faced with an Iranian stance that insists on denying Arab rights, then things are bound to develop into armed conflict. This is the explanation. Had the Iranian Government completely reviewed Iran's stance dating from the shah's regime, it would have been possible to come to an understanding between the two countries on Iraq's rights and Iran's rights, on the Arabs' rights in the Gulf and Iran's rights. [paragraph continues]

We do not deny that the Iranians have rights on land and in the Arab Gulf because it is a neighboring country situated on the eastern shore of the Arab Gulf. But it is they who deny the truth. Moreover, their statements have been full of arrogance, impudence and boasting because they have relied on the military strength inherited from the shah.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you not believe that they also relied on Arabs and Muslims siding with them?

Tariq 'Aziz: But Iraq too is an Arab and Muslim country. Moreover, the Arab people will not side with a regime that has territorial designs on the Arab countries. The Arab people have opposed this tendency. Yes, maybe some of the regimes have been courteous to Khomeyni's regime and have flattered it. But not the Arab people who from the beginning strongly abhorred the statements hostile to Arab nationalism and of an expansionist character.

AL-HAWADITH: In your opinion, what is the reason for some Arab countries siding with the present Iranian regime? What has this regime offered to [these] Arab countries?

Tariq 'Aziz: Let them ask about this, although we know the reason. The Syrian regime is facing an Islamic movement which has forced it to seek refuge under an Islamic cover with Iran. This alliance aims at encircling Iraq. This is the reason; there is no other logical reason. A political and principled alliance between regimes must rest on a single base. If we go back to the construction and to the statements issued by the Syrian regime, we find that it is founded on a secular base and, theoretically, assumes that just such a regime exists in Iraq because it too bears the name of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Why should Khomeyni ally himself with the Syrian regime and be hostile to the Iraqi regime? You can see the truth behind this contradiction in the present relations beteen Tehran and Damascus. It is an unprincipled relationship.

With regard to Libya, the situation is the same as with the Syrian regime. The Libyan regime claims that the Iranian revolution is an extension of its own revolution, but Iran has not yet agreed to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Libyan regime. This is a well-known fact. [Al-Qadhdhafi envoy] 'Abd as-Salam Jallud spent 2 weeks in Tehran and was treated unbecomingly there. The case of Imam Musa as-Sadr and the Libyans' involvement in it is brought up from time to time. Nevertheless, the Libyan regime claims to be the ally of the Iranian revolution and that it and the Iranian revolution are one and the same. Any reasonable person can see the contradiction in this situation and the real motives, which are enmity toward Arab nationalism and the attempt to find a way out of isolation and internal crises.

AL-HAWADITH: You have said that the Syrian regime rests on a secular basis. Theoretically, it is like the regime in Iraq and bears the name of the Arab socialist Ba'th Party. We have observed that your military communiques begin with the invocation "In the name of God," despite the fact that you are a secular party.

Tariq 'Aziz: The Ba'th Party is a believer. The president says: We are not neutral when it comes to faith and heresy. However, there is a difference between a regime based on a religious foundation and faith in God and in divine religions. The Ba'th Party believes in God and in divine religions; it believes in Islam, which is the greatest message the Arab nation has presented to the world. However, the party does not build the state on religious or sectarian foundations and it does not deal with the citizens on a religious or sectarian basis.

Therefore, starting official speeches and communiques with the invocation "In the name of God" is a natural thing and stems from our faith in God and divine religions.

AL-HAWADITH: To what extent will economic losses affect Iraq's development?

Tariq 'Aziz: Losses have certainly occurred and we do not deny that. We are not like the Tehran leadership which does not see the realities. On the contrary, we see the realities and take into account what is in our interest and what is against our interest. What has happened so far has had no effect on the well-being of the Iraqi citizens and is not having a tangible or serious impact on the development plan.

AL-HAWADITH: Regarding the future, let us suppose that the war has ended and Iraq has regained its rights. What problems does Iraq expect? Do you believe that the big powers will leave Iraq alone?

Tariq 'Aziz: We expect intensive plots--from Zionism primarily and from imperialism--in order to curb Iraq's pan-Arab role, though not Iraq's status as a country, because Zionism and imperialism fear the impact of Iraq's pan-Arab role on the Arab situation and on the balances of power in the conflict between the Arab nation and Zionism. We are aware of this and it has now become apparent during the fighting. We are prepared for it. Our struggle on the pan-Arab and international levels is basically aimed at combating the Zionist enemy. We are prepared and we will continue with our preparations to confront this plot.

AL-HAWADITH: You have said that the raid on the nuclear reactor was carried out by Israeli planes. How true is this report?

Tariq 'Aziz: It is a true report.

AL-HAWADITH: Where is the proof?

Tariq 'Aziz: On a matter like this, no documents can be presented. But there are clear indications that the Zionist enemy carried out this raid. First, we had advance information from friendly international circles that the Israelis were going to hit the nuclear reactor under the cover of Iran. On the other hand, the Iranians themselves are now saying that they are acquiring spare parts on the black market. There is no black market for spare parts for sophisticated weapons. There is a black market for some types of light weapons like the Kalashnikov, some kinds of machineguns and revolvers. This is known, but spare parts for Phantoms, Chieftain Tanks, 175-mm guns and missiles are not sold on the black market. Their saying that they are obtaining these on the black market means that there is a third party arranging this operation. Who could this third party be other than Israel? It is true that all other states can to a certain extent do that, but Iraq has interests with many of the states that have this capability, and they cannot relinquish their interests so easily. The only front which can do that without fearing Iraq's reaction is Israel. The spare parts reach Iran through Israel via international Zionist networks. We are aware of Zionist capabilities in the Western markets, companies and establishments. There is no doubt about that and we announce it on the basis of our knowledge of the international situation. We have no documents, but the international situation and its realities are known to all the leaderships that are informed and have experience in dealing with delicate matters.

Another thing: The Israeli Persian-language radio was presenting to the Iranians daily information on the military situation in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. It would say: Why has the nuclear reactor not yet been hit? This is a fact. Israeli officials have made official statements wondering about the reason for the delay in hitting the nuclear reactor.

A few days ago a Zionist military official said that the Iranians had missed the nuclear reactor and that they should have used a squadron of planes to hit it and not just two or three. All these are pointers to open coordination between the two sides. When the nuclear reactor was raided, we did not announce the raid until nightfall because we wanted to ascertain the identity of the raiders. We waited for Iran to announce a raid on Baghdad. Iran, which broadcasts communiques every 2 hours, did not announce this raid. That was tangible proof that the planes which raided the reactor were Israeli. The Iraqi military command had sensed the presence of unusual aerial activity that was different from Iranian aerial activity. When this news reached the president, he said: Do not announce anything about the raid. Let us wait and see if the Iranians announce it. But even late that night the Iranians had said nothing about the raid. That was proof additional to the information given us by the friendly states and to the coordination and daily Israeli urgings to hit the nuclear reactor. After urging Iran to carry out intensive raids on Baghdad, they joined in and carried out their operation.

AL-HAWADITH: In all your statements you insist on saying that you wish the Iranians to be persuaded to reach a just and peaceful solution. Do you believe that, if the fighting ends, the Iranian people will forget the epithet you have been reiterating in your communiques--the "Magians" epithet which makes such an impact on the people?

Tariq 'Aziz: We do not regard the Iranian people as Magians. The Iranian people are Muslim. When we use the Magian epithet, we mean the Iranian leaderships which do not behave in an Islamic way even though they claim to be Muslim. As for the Iranian peoples, they are Muslim. As the president said in one of his speeches, we respect these peoples and their rights and we wish them well and hope that they will live in fraternity and cooperation with their neighbors.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you feel sorry for having permitted Khomeyni to leave Iraq?

Tariq 'Aziz: No. We do not feel sorry at all. We have behaved in a logical and sound manner stemming from our sovereignty and a our appreciation of the good-neighbor policies with the states which respect our agreements with them. If Iran were now to reach agreement with Iraq and sign a good-neighbor treaty with it, we would respect this agreement very meticulously and we would not permit any Iranian to threaten the security or safety of Iran from inside Iraq.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL

JN181305 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 18 Oct (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi at dawn today refuted the contentions and deceptions uttered by the prime minister of the Khomeyni regime when he addressed the UN Security Council session to debate the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. The Persian prime minister claimed that Iraq illegally and unilaterally terminated the Algiers agreement signed between the two countries in 1975.

In his reply to the Iranian regime's prime minister, Dr Hammadi asserted at the UN Security Council today that Iraq terminated the aforementioned agreement after the Iranian regime had terminated it unilaterally in word and deed. This action, the foreign minister added, prompted Iraqi to terminate the agreement officially, based on paragraph four of the agreement, which stipulates that the agreement represents a comprehensive indivisible settlement and that any breaching of its components would constitute a breach abrogating the agreement.

Dr Hammadi explained that preaching this paragraph in the agreement renders the agreement null and void, and that is what Iran did.

Dr Hammadi pointed out that the best proof of Iraq's intentions toward the agreement is the fact that, prior to adopting its decisive stand on 17 September, Iraq had handed several diplomatic memoranda to the Iranian authorities stressing the need for them to abide by the agreement provisions. These authorities, however, failed to respond to the provisions and the memorandum of this agreement and continued to violate these provisions and to carry out aggressive acts against Iraq.

Reviewing the Iranian violations, the foreign minister said Iran committed 187 acts of violation and military aggression in June 1980 against Iraq, its cities, villages and outposts. Some of these armed attacks were even carried out on a daily basis, whereby U.S. heavy artillery was used to shell residential area, as happened in September. The heavy artillery was stationed in the Iraqi area of Zayn al-Qaws, which Iran was occupying contrary to the agreement provisions.

Dr Hammadi said that the Iranian regime's continued armed attacks and its disregard of the agreement's provisions compelled Iraq to restore Zayn al-Qaws in self-defense.

He added that Iraq asked the Iranian authorities to benefit from that experience and to return the remaining Iraqi territories encroached upon by Iran, but instead, Iran escalated its military operations. Iraq exerted great diplomatic efforts during the 9-17 September period to make Iran comply with wisdom and law, but it chose to ignore these things and continued its aggressive acts. This led Iraq to make its historic decision to cancel the Algiers agreement, which had long been violated by Iran.

Dr Hammadi pointed out that the Iranian authorities embraced the reactionary mutinous leaders' followers, sons of Barzani and Jalal at-Talabani, and carried out acts of sabotage in Iraq; interfered in Iraq's internal affairs; denied Iraq's legitimate rights to its land; escalated the crisis by shelling cities, villages and economic installations; and violated the lines of navigation in Shatt al-'Arab. He said that all of these acts stood as evidence of the premeditated intentions against Iraq, which could do nothing except deal deterrent military blows to Iranian military targets in order to make the Iranian authorities put a stop to their aggressive acts.

The foreign minister stressed that Iraq did not start the firing or military operations against Iran but, rather, was defending itself against Iranian aggression . He said that the Iranian authorities have violated international laws that ban striking civilian targets, along with laws pertaining to the treatment of prisoners of war, whereas Iraq has completely abided by these norms and laws. This, he said, is confirmed in the international Red Cross Organization resolution, as cited in its statement on 13 October 1980.

The foreign minister held the Iranian authorities fully responsible for any offense against Iraqi prisoners of war, especially as they have not allowed the Red Cross Organization to meet with them to date, whereas Iraq has permitted this.

Dr Hamadi affirmed that Iraq is determined to protect its independence and to follow the nonaligned policy, considering it the policy that can achieve this protection. He said that although Iraq welcomed Iran's revolution when it toppled the shah's regime and advocated Iran's new membership in the nonaligned movement, in the hope that the old Iranian ambitions for regional expansion and hegemony over the region would come to an end, the new authorities, led by Khomeyni, faced this with a false belief in the possibility of the so-called exportation of the revolution to Iraq and the Arab Gulf states. He added that, through their agents, they began to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq and of the region's countries and to commit acts of terrorism and aggression within them. This, he said, caused to Iraq to confront them, to defend its independence and its internal and external security, as well as to protect Arab national rights.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi explained that the new regime in Iran is no different in policy than that of the shah, despite the various slogans it is raising. He added that this regime still believes in the policy of regional expansion at the expense of its neighbors and noted that the most prominent evidence of this is its allegation that the three islands occupied by the shah belong to Iran, which continues to hold them.

The foreign minister stressed that Iraq does not aspire to war but wishes only to achieve comprehensive social and economic development for its people and the Arab nation. At the same time, Iraq will not relinquish its sovereignty and independence. It is the arrogance, racism and hostility of the Iranian regime and its followers that are responsible for the current situation, he said.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 17-20 OCT

Communique No 85

JN171730 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

With each passing day, the solidarity of our valiant armed forces increases, teaching the enemy and its forces another lesson that they will not forget throughout history and inflicting heavy losses on them, as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 36 killed, 8 captured.
2. In equipment: Two tanks were destroyed, five other serviceable tanks were seized, two personnel carriers were destroyed and one serviceable personnel carrier was seized.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 21 martyrs.
2. In equipment: One tank, one personnel carrier and two field guns of different calibers were destroyed.

II. The air forces:

A. Our aircraft hit military and economic targets deep in enemy territory, inflicting heavy losses, as follows:

1. The Bandar-e Shahpur [Bandar-e Khomeyni] port was hit and four vessels anchored there were destroyed.
2. The Bandar-e Mahshahr port was hit. One pier and the fuel reservoirs in it were destroyed. Fire broke out in the harbor.
3. An enemy camp north of Naqadeh was hit.
4. The Tabriz air base was hit.
5. An enemy camp on the right side of the Abadan-(Shaykh Budayr) road was hit.
6. The (Bam Qal'ah) camp was hit.

All our planes returned safely to the homeland.

B. Enemy aircraft raided civilian targets and economic installations. They were intercepted by our ground resistance, as follows:

1. At 0645 enemy aircraft raided the village of Arbat in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate. One civilian was martyred. One plane was shot down.
2. At 0745 enemy aircraft raided the village of Panjwin in the As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate. One civilian was martyred and three other civilians were wounded. One plane was shot down.
3. At 1105 enemy aircraft raided Baghdad. Two planes were shot down.
4. At 1145 enemy aircraft raided Maysan Governorate. One plane was shot down.
5. At 1150 enemy aircraft raided At-Ta'mim Governorate and repeated the raid at 1650 on the Azadi area.
6. Three enemy aircraft were shot down in the southern sector of the theater of operations, two of which were helicopters.

Thus, the total number of enemy aircraft shot down today is six fighter planes and two helicopters.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 October 1980

Communique No 86

JN181013 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0955 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Communique No 86 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 18 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The enemy is trying in vain to continue his stubborn and desperate attempts and to provoke [taharrush] our units, which are daily dealing fatal blows to him. The results of the operations last night and this morning are as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 52 killed, 17 captured.
2. In equipment: three tanks and one vehicle were destroyed.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 16 martyrs.
2. In equipment: One personnel carrier and four other vehicles were destroyed.

II. The air forces:

A. Three enemy planes were shot down in the central sector of the theater of operations.

B. Enemy planes raided Panjwin in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate at 0920. One civilian was martyred. Our ground defenses intercepted the planes, forcing them to flee.

III. The naval forces:

Our naval forces seized an Iranian gunboat and scored a direct hit on another.

Our forces also seized a tugboat in the Shatt al-'Arab area.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 October 1980

Communique No 87

JN181731 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Communique No 87 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 18 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

At a time when our victorious army's heroic victories become greater, the racist enemy's remnants grow more disintegrated and collapse on all fronts. The results of the battles were as follows:

I. The land forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 18 killed.
2. In equipment: Two intact Chieftain tanks were seized; one missile launcher was destroyed; four vehicles carrying four 106-mm guns were destroyed; two other vehicles were destroyed; an ammunition dump was blown up.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 10 martyrs.
2. In equipment: two tanks, two vehicles, two personnel carriers and one field gun were destroyed.

II. The air forces:

A. One enemy helicopter was shot down in the central operations sector.

B. Enemy planes raided civilian and military targets. Our antiaircraft ground resistance intercepted them, forcing them to flee, as follows:

1. At 1530 enemy planes raided Gawgjah and the village of Arbat in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate.
2. At 1604 enemy planes raided the village or Panjwin, Sayyid Sadiq and Arbat in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate.

III. The naval forces: As a result of enemy shelling at 1140 today, a Panamanian vessel was hit and sunk in the Shatt al-'Arab.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 October 1980

Communique No 88

JN191054 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Communique No 88 Issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 19 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

In these great holy days, the heroes of the 20th century are fighting with enthusiasm and are struggling with all manliness against the racist Magians, the enemies of God and the peoples. The results of the battles that raged on the eve of the morning of 'Id al-Adha were as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 8 killed, 84 captured.

2. In equipment: (Adidij) camp near Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] was brought under control, 10 tanks were destroyed and one seized intact, three missile launchers [wara'id sawarikh], two 106-mm guns, and one personnel carrier were destroyed and four medium machineguns were seized.
3. It has been confirmed that the enemy's losses in the southern sector--Dezful--on 15 October were as follows: 82 tanks destroyed,well over 400 killed and a large number of wounded.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 5 martyrs.
2. In equipment: 1 gun, 10 vehicles and 1 machinegun were destroyed.

II. The air forces:

A. One enemy plane was shot down in the southern sector of the theater of operations.

B. Our ground defenses shot down an enemy plane when it raided Panjwin in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate at 1604 on 18 October 1980, as reported in Communique No 87.

C. Early today, enemy planes raided civilian and economic installations. Our ground defenses intercepted them, downing a number and forcing the rest to flee as follows:

1. At 0720 enemy planes raided As-Sulaymaniyah city, attempting to hit civilian installations.
2. At 0735 enemy planes raided Gawgjah village in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate. One citizen was martyred and three wounded.
3. At 0916 enemy planes raided Al-'Aziziyah in Wasit Governorate, attempting to hit civilian installations.
4. At 1027 enemy planes raided Baghdad. One plane was shot down.
5. At 1110 our planes shot down one enemy plane over Iranian territory.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 October 1980

Communique No 89

JN191721 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Communique No 89 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 19 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our heroic officers and soldiers, who have offered their innocent blood as a gift to the people and the homeland, are giving the blessed 'Id al-Adha a new significance, abounding with ethics, manliness and continued victories, which reflect a strong fighting spirit. The result of our units' military activities in the operations sectors were as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 18 killed
2. In equipment: A missile launcher was destroyed.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 12 martyrs.
2. Equipment: One tank, one personnel carrier and one 106-mm field gun were destroyed.

II. The air forces:

A. Our planes dealt punishing blows to enemy military targets deep in Iranian territory, as follows:

1. An enemy armor and vehicle gathering point on the (Shaykh Budayr)-Abadan road was hit and four tanks were destroyed.

2. Punishing blows were dealt to an enemy camp on the (Shaykh Budayr)-Abadan road.

3. An enemy camp north of Naqadeh was hit.

All of our planes returned safely to the homeland.

B. An enemy fighter in the central sector of the theater of operations was shot down.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 October 1980

Communique No 90

JN201032 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1021 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Communique No 90 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 20 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The illusions of the racist tyrants continue to founder on the rock of those who dance on the shoulders of death and who raised high the head of their nation and embodied the meaning of Iraqi heroism in a manner that will go down in history for generations. The results of our units' military activities in the operations sectors last night and this morning were as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 132 killed.

2. In equipment: eight tanks, two missile launchers and two vehicles loaded with equipment were destroyed. The following were captured: 1 large communications depot, 4 supply dumps, 50 serviceable vehicles, 2 vehicles loaded with equipment, 3 self-propelled gun and a number of 106-mm guns.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 24 martyrs

2. In equipment: two vehicles.

II. The air forces:

One enemy fighter plane was shot down in the central sector of the theater of operations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 October 1980

GROUND FORCES TIGHTEN RING AROUND ABADAN, KHORRAMSHAHR

Defense Minister Comment

JN180801 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Oct (INA)--Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander of the armed forces and defense minister, has asserted that the Iraqi forces are now developing their combat methods on the battlefield to face all possible contingencies.

Speaking to the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH somewhere on the frontline, the defense minister said that the armed forces have accurately accomplished the principal missions assigned them by the leadership of the party and revolution.

He added that the Iraqi forces continue to mop up the enemy pockets in Al-Muhammarah and are now tightening the siege around Abadan. The Iraqi forces, the defense minister said, are now working, according to military terminology, to tie up the loose ends [an-nihayat as-sa'ibah].

Advance Toward Abadan

JN171916 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1905 GMT 17 Oct 80

[By Muhsin Khudayr]

[Text] Basra, 17 Oct (INA)--The Iraqi forces have pounded the Persian enemy positions in the city of Abadan and in southern sector areas, inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment and capturing a number of enemy soldiers. A large number of the city's residents responded to the Iraqi forces' calls and surrendered to our forces, who treated them well.

This morning I saw the advancing Iraqi forces tightening their control over the Abadan radio transmitters and the buildings surrounding them. I also saw the Persian enemy planes trying to attack our forward forces across the Karun River which are advancing toward Abadan. The enemy planes failed to score any hits and were forced to flee by our ground resistance.

Several fighters spoke to us about the downing of an enemy plane last night. Its pilot, who bailed out and landed among our forces, was arrested and his plane burned over the battlefield.

I also saw some members of the Iraqi Armed Forces swimming in the Karun River and doing atheltic exercises on its banks.

Call for Surrender

TA201024 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0810 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Unattributed message to the Iranian Army and people of Abadan--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear inhabitants of Abadan, officers, soldiers, NCO's: We have no intention of killing the brother Muslim soldiers and of harming the people of Abadan. We advise the soldiers, officers and NCO's of the army and the people of Abadan to separate themselves from the criminal Khomeyni guards and to join the forces of the Iraqi Army. We assure you that we have no intention of harming the personnel of the Iranian Army and do not want to inflict any harm whatsoever on the people of Abadan, who are very dear to us.

We advise the people of Abadan and the brothers of the Iranian Army to expel the guards from their midst, for we will act in a very strong manner and will destroy the trenches of all the mercenary Khomeyni guards.

Dear brother residents of Abadan: We ask that you either abandon your homes and leave for safe places, move away from the area of the fighting, or disarm the guards and hand them over to the Iraqi forces. Any bullet fired from any building or house will force the Iraqi forces to respond.

Once again we request that the dear people of Abadan move away from the battlefields, seek refuge in safe places and disarm the mercenary guards and hand them over to the Iraqi forces. The brother Iranian soldiers may also lay down their weapons and surrender to the Iraqi forces in order to preserve their lives and so that they will not be uselessly killed for the sake of the mercenary mullahs.

Occupation of Camp

JN191501 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 19 Oct 80

[By Muhsin Khudayr]

[Text] Al-Muhammarah, Arabistan, 19 Oct (INA)--Any visitor can immediately tell that the Iranian soldiers who were strongly fortified in the (Ad-Daj) camp near Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] have fled the camp under heavy military pressure. Large quantities of armor, vehicles and military equipment and hardware were abandoned in the camp. Military experts view the camp as a 24-square-km area of strong fortifications, which confronted the military units that have been surrounding this camp for some time.

Military experts say that this camp was designed for long periods of resistance, to permit the supplying of military forces and to prolong the war effort. In addition to ammunition dumps, it contains missile launching bases and various sorts of sophisticated equipment.

A military official told me that the fall of the (Ad-Daj) camp is a gift presented by the armed forces to their command on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha. The Iraqi soldiers are jubilantly parading the Iranian vehicles and armor seized by the army from the camp and are making victory signs whenever they come across waving civilians.

Destruction of Vehicles

JN200510 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0300 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Our artillery yesterday destroyed columns of enemy vehicles that were on their way to reinforce enemy troops on the Karkheh River frontlines. Our barrage against the enemy supply routes and positions inflicted heavy loses in life and equipment.

A military source in the central sector command has told the INA team on the battlefront that our valiant forces have silenced the sources of enemy fire along the combat lines in the Dezful sector and destroyed his artillery.

The source added that the remnants of the collapsing enemy troops were gripped with panic, fear and extreme confusion. The enemy remnants took to their heels, abandoning piles of hardware and arms, thanks to the valor and heroism of the Iraqi fighter.

The military source added that our ground defenses have managed to shoot down a Phantom and to hit a helicopter. The source said that the helicopter was seen to jettison its load of rockets and to go down on fire deep inside Iranian territory.

HUSAYN REJECTS WALDHEIM PROPOSAL ON EVACUATION OF SHIPS

JN171803 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 17 Oct (INA)--Iraq has rejected a proposal put forward by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim regarding the evacuation of vessels under the UN flag. President Saddam Husayn has informed Dr Waldheim that the proposal is unacceptable to Iraq and that these ships should fly the Iraqi flag as long as they are in Shatt al-'Arab, which is an Iraqi river, in consolidation of Iraq's full national sovereignty over this river.

This came in a letter which the UN secretary general circulated today.

GOVERNMENT MOVES FOREIGN SHIPS OUT OF KHORRAMSHAHR

JN171951 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Basra, southern Iraq, 17 Oct (INA)--An official of the General Establishment of Iraqi Ports has stated that the establishment is currently continuing its towing of foreign ships from the port of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] to Iraqi ports. The official, Jasim Mahmud Musa, deputy chairman of the establishment, said that the establishment received several cables from those countries whose ships have been towed to the port of Basra, expressing their appreciation to Iraq for taking care of the crews and the ships.

The General Establishment of Shipping Agencies has already arranged for the travel of more than 1,000 of the workers on those ships to their various countries. Most of these workers reached the other side of the Shatt al-'Arab River by swimming when their ships came under deliberate shelling from the Iranian forces and Khomeyni guards, who plundered and heavily damaged their ships.

PRC Vessel

JN191432 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1425 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Basra, 19 Oct (INA)--This morning Iraqi naval personnel completed the towing of the PRC merchant ship (Yangchun) from the port of Al-Muhammarah to another safe Iraqi port. Salim Husayn 'Ali, chairman of the general establishment of Iraqi ports, said that the establishment's fire brigades put out the huge fire raging in the Chinese vessel and rendered some of its engines operational.

IRANIAN SHIP USED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES DESTROYED

JN182048 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Oct 80

["Testimonies From the Battle" program]

[Text] Wherever you go along the Iraqi-Iranian border you find our valiant army units replying strongly to the Iranian attacks, reinforcing their positions and destroying the remnants of the Persian mercenaries.

Our tour was with one of the Al-Miqbad forces' brigades stationed in Saybah, where we met with the brigade commander, who said: Our units have been in charge of Saybah sector since the beginning of this month. We offered the Magian Persians a surprise by setting fire to the Abadan oil storage tanks, the Iranian oil and gas refinery and a number of gunboats at the Iranian Khosrowabad base. Our forces also sank and destroyed rubber boats that tried to cross in our direction. Our fighters' bravery defeated their plans and sank them in the Shatt al-'Arab. With this operation and other heroic operations, our forces managed to prove to the Magian Persians that the Shatt al-'Arab will remain a graveyard for the ambitious invaders. Our forces also destroyed a rocket base to the east of Abadan, as well as artillery positions to the left of the city. In addition, we carried out an operation today in which we destroyed a Persian enemy vessel used in a military capacity. Our soldiers' morale is high, leading to the attainment of the objectives of our prudent leadership, under Field Marshal Saddam Husayn.

A staff captain in the Al-Miqbad forces said: In order to incite the world against us, the Persian enemy cried loudly and said that Iraq is striking civilian targets, including Iranian merchant ships. However, we affirm to the the world that we have struck only against strategic military targets, including this vessel, which the Persian enemy used as a base for returning fire. The enemy squeezed it between two foreign vessels so that we could not destroy it or know its identity. We have watched this vessel for some time and were assured beyond any doubt that it was an Iranian vessel used for military purposes. The brigade's forces were then instructed to destroy it.

COMMENTARY RIDICULES TEHRAN'S ANTI-U.S. STATEMENTS

JN171913 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is no doubt that the Tehran government is stricken with a fever, reflected in statements that are so funny that one must pity Iran's peoples, who have happened to come under the mercy of ignorant mentalities, good at nothing except lying, falsifying and obliterating facts.

One who follows the series of eccentric statements blared out every now and then from this or that Khomeyni official will realize that Bani-Sadr, Khalkhali, Raja'i, Rafsanjani and others are stricken with Khomeyni fits that make them hallucinate, talk nonsense and direct the Persian propaganda trumpets in the same direction.

What is strange about these propaganda organs is that they attack the United States and curse the U.S. officials at the same time that Raja'i throws himself in the lap of President Carter and Secretary of State [words indistinct]. The Persian planes that are striking residential areas in Iraq are of U.S. manufacture. The tanks that the Persians left behind when they took to their heels are of U.S. manufacture. The ammunition used to fill the barrels of the Persian guns is of U.S. manufacture. Khomeyni himself, Bani-Sadr and others are of U.S. manufacture. Nevertheless, Tehran radio attacks the United States. Regardless of the reason, the Iranian peoples are the victims, the ones who are meant to be deceived and to keep silent about all of the rash acts carried out by the Qom and Tehran gangs. These peoples are meant to be offended and enslaved.

Now is the time of the U.S. hostages card. The Persian propaganda trumpets have to find a reasonable cover to gag mouths of the subdued Iranian peoples. What will these trumpets say? Will they say the heads of the hostages in return for spare parts, ammunition and new weapons? What sort of haggling, dirty game and disgraceful role is being played by the Persian propaganda trumpets? What future will face the peoples of Iran, who are afflicted by a handful of ignorant heretics, enemies of humanity.

LEADERS OF JORDAN, YAR CONGRATULATE PRESIDENT

JN192040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2038 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA)--His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan had a telephone conversation with President Saddam Husayn tonight and extended his congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha.

YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih held a similar telephone contact with the president and extended his congratulations on this occasion.

HABIB CHATTI ARRIVES IN AMMAN EN ROUTE TO ISLAMABAD

JN171623 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, arrived in Amman from Baghdad this afternoon en route to Islamabad, within the framework of the good offices he is undertaking to bring about a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran.

In a statement to a JNA correspondent, Chatti said that his visit to Iraq was very beneficial. He added that his talks with President Saddam Husayn enabled him to become accurately acquainted with Iraq's stand and that this will help in discussing means of ending this tragedy.

He was received at Amman airport by the Pakistani and Iraqi ambassadors in Amman and by a number of Jordanian Foreign Ministry officials.

Same-Day Departure

JN171930 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, left Amman for Islamabad this afternoon, within the framework of the good offices he is undertaking to achieve a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran.

He was seen off by the Iranian and Iraqi ambassadors in Amman and by a number of Jordanian Foreign Ministry officials.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR, SYRIA, USSR

LD171325 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Anne Whitehouse report on interview with Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim in Amman--date not given]

[Text] Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Jordan firmly supports Iraq's national rights in the Gulf dispute and has suggested a formula to end the Iraqi-Iranian war as soon as possible.

The minister stressed Jordan's commitment to Arab issues and its adherence to the unity of the Arab nation as a whole, despite what is being said about some Arab countries' having become active in supporting Iran. He said: "Jordan's support for Iraq stems from our natural Arab duty; it is one aspect of a sacred duty that we must fulfill, exactly as when we stood with other Arab countries in 1948, 1956, 1967 and 1973."

Al-Qasim said that Jordan's support for Iraq does not mean that Jordan could find itself fighting alongside one Arab country against another Arab country in the name of Arab nationalism in the confrontation with Iran.

The Jordanian foreign minister, commenting on reports that Syria and Libya are airlifting arms and ammunition to Iraq, said that this is attributable to Western media's distortion of the truth. He expressed his concern that the Arab world as a whole was not uniting sufficiently at a time when its identity and entity are endangered.

Al-Qasim said that Syria played an important role in the Arab field in the past. We hope that it will adopt an attitude more consistent with Arab rights in the Golan, The Gaza Strip and the present dispute between Iraq and Iran.

Asked about Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's threats, he said that every person is entitled to his own views but that these things are no more than a passing cloud, exactly like the problems that have arisen with Egypt.

He added that the Gulf war could become the point on which the Arab countries will meet instead of being the crisis dividing the Arab world into two groups. This is particularly true when everyone realizes the concern felt by all because of the Iranian expansionist policy toward the Arab nation. Jordan is seeking to unite the Arab world behind Arab rights and to make the Iranians review their stands in the dispute with Iraq. The Arab summit which is to be held in Amman next month will be a suitable opportunity to work for these objectives.

The Jordanian minister was greatly surprised by what has been said about Jordan's miscalculation of Imam Khomeyni's popularity and the effectiveness of the Iranian forces as the reason that led Jordan to beoome involved in a "long and expensive" conflict.

He said that it was not a question of miscalculating or misjudging anything. It was a question of an established principle. We stood on the side of other Arab countries in 1967 without waiting for the advantages or disadvantages that we might reap.

The Jordanian minister added that his country is in favor of ending the war as soon as possible and that it is preferable to begin this with a cease-fire, after which the two parties would send their representatives to an international judiciary authority. This is because the continuation of war means further economic, social and political losses for Iraq and Iran.

Mr Al-Qasim stressed the point that this war must not distract world attention from the Palestine problem particularly since there are indications that Israel is seeking to exploit this dispute in its favor in the Arab area.

He said that Jordan's policy toward this war is consistent with the Jordanian commitment to keep the major powers away from the area. There is no reason for concern on Jordan's part over the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union, because there is a similar treaty between Iraq (Jordan's ally) and the Soviet Union.

KING HUSAYN CONGRATULATES ARMED FORCES ON 'ID AL-ADHA

JN191254 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Excerpts] His majesty the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces received the officers of the armed forces, the public security, the public intelligence and civil defense at the Zarqa officers club this morning.

After shaking hands with his brother officers and congratulating them on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha, his majesty addressed them and asked God to grant victory to all members of our Arab family in the great Arab homeland during future feasts.

His majesty said: Our Arab army, whose insignia you wear, has launched wars for the Arabs' unity and has carried out its duty in every battle and in every confrontation or threat in various parts of our great Arab homeland.

When danger threatens any part of the Arab world, it threatens us all. That's why the duty to sacrifice and to be sincere requires of us to adopt a manly and honorable stand to champion our brothers in fraternal Iraq to enable them to regain their legitimate rights over their land and waters. By doing so, we champion Arab rights, the return of the occupied territories in Palestine and Jerusalem and other usurped Arab rights.

LEBANESE VOLUNTEERS LEAVE FOR BAGHDAD TO AID IRAQ

NC170710 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The Amal Movement has condemned the Iraqi regime and expressed its support for Iran. In the meantime, Deputy Dr 'Abd al-Majid ar-Rafi'i, the secretary of the Regional Command of the pro-Iraqi Ba'th, Party has declared that Lebanese volunteers left for Baghdad to support Iraq in its war against the successive Persian regimes. Addressing the first group of volunteers, Dr ar-Rafi'i praised the spirit of struggle of the Iraqi Army, considering this war as a step toward the liberation of Palestine.

AL-HUSS CALLS ON ARAB STATES TO END ISRAELI AGGRESSION

NC181947 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Certainly the Lebanese people in general and the southerners in particular have the right to express their dissatisfaction when they hear that Lebanon can only lodge a new complaint with the Security Council?

In tomorrow's edition, the magazine AL-ITHNAYN conducts a comprehensive interview with Prime Minister Al-Huss. Among others, the magazine posed the above question to the prime minister.

The prime minister responded: It is the right of the Lebanese people in general and of the southerners in particular to grumble about the continuing crisis in the south, which entails dangers which touch on our existence and our destiny. Furthermore, this crisis generates tragic conditions, the yoke of which is endured by the southerners. However, what can we do when the matter concerns the aggressions which Israel perpetrates against us from two perspectives? The first perspective is Israel's hegemony over the border strip. The second is connected with the attacks that Israel continuously launches against various parts of the south. We cannot check Israel's acts of aggression--because Israel possesses a brute military force and enjoys the blatant support extended by some states--without resorting to diplomatic and political means and recourses.

Prime Minister Al-Huss added: If we do not have the might to confront Israel, then the course at our disposal is to seek Arab pressure vis-a-vis the aggression and to create international pressure which would compel Israel to allow the UNIFIL to discharge its tasks fully and correctly. These tasks are aimed at making it easier for the Lebanese state to impose its authority throughout the border area--up to the internationally recognized border. How much we wish we could do more than these things to ward off the dangers in the south and to relieve the suffering of the southerners.

In his interview with AL-ITHNAYN magazine, Prime Minister Al-Huss called on the Arab states to use their oil and financial potentials in order to prompt the big states to move and compel Israel to comply with the UN Security Council resolutions. In this repsect, Prime Minister Al-Huss said: If the Arabs want to play an effective role in serving the issue of southern Lebanon--in the role of confrontation with the Israeli enemy, the enemy of all the Arabs, and also in the role of steadfastness on the part of the whole Arab world against the Israeli aggression--then it is imperative for the premise of such a role to be a unified Arab stance in the international arena. Such a stance would be used to put pressure on the world's influential powers so that these powers would move to compel Israel to comply with the UN Security Council resolutions. These resolutions call for the deployment of the UNIFIL throughout the border area in order to lay the groundwork for the restoration of Lebanese authority in this area. If such an Arab stance is to be used to put effective pressure on the international community, then it is imperative for the Arabs to back this stance by pooling all the prestige and resources which they enjoy. Naturally, these resources include the Arabs' economic and financial potentials, including oil.

ZIAUL HAQ, AL-ASAD DISCUSS MEDIATION EFFORTS

JN172135 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq telephoned President Hafiz al-Asad tonight and briefed him on the efforts at mediation he is now exerting to stop the fighting between Iraq and Iran. The Pakistani president also told His Excellency President al-Asad that he made a new appeal to Iraq and Iran today within the efforts to end the war between them. The Pakistani president's appeal urged the two sides to stop the fighting for at least 4 days, beginning tomorrow, on the occasion of the Al-Adha feast and the haj season. The Pakistani president hoped that President Hafiz al-Asad will also exert efforts to bring about this goal.

His Excellency President al-Asad promised that Syria will do its utmost in this regard. President Ziaul Haq took the opportunity to extend greetings to President al-Asad on the occasion of the blessed Al-Adha feast and to express his gratitude for Syria's aid to the Pakistanis who were evacuated from Iraq and Iran to their country through Syrian territory.

VISITING GREEK MINISTER DEPARTS 17 OCT

JN171640 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Damascus--The Greek delegation under Stavros Dhimas, Greek minister of state [title as heard], left Damascus today following a visit to the country during which the delegation members he'd talks with Syrian officials. These talks fell within the framework of the second session of the joint Syrian-Greek ministerial committee. These meetings were held between 9 and 17 October.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FOLLOWING VISIT TO DPRK

JN171140 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Damascus--Comrade Tawfiq Salhah, party regional command member, chief of the regional organizational office and chairman of the Syrian Arab-Korean democratic friendship society, returned to Damascus with his accompanying delegation this evening after taking part in the sixth conference of the Korean Workers Party and in the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the party's foundation.

ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO PDRY LEADER, RETURNS HOME

JN161331 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus--Brig Gen Muhammad Khuli returned to Damascus from Aden today. He delivered a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The message dealt with the results of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the friendly USSR and with Arab and international relations.

SEVEN MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS KILLED IN DAMASCUS

JN181937 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Security forces in Damascus were able, with great help from the citizens, to discover the movements of criminals who recently carried out acts of murder and sabotage against the citizens and public installations. Early this morning security forces stormed two Muslim Brotherhood dens in the Yarmuk camp and Yalda areas. The gang used these two dens to carry out its criminal acts. The security forces killed all seven criminals inside these dens. A SANA correspondent said that the citizens played a great role in reporting and detecting the movements of the criminals, up to the very minute when the dens were stormed by the security forces.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID RECEIVES IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER 19 OCT

LD191956 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] President of the republic and party secretary general, President Chadli Bendjedid, received the Iranian prime minister at the People's Palace early this afternoon. The latter arrived in Algiers this morning. The conversation took place in the presence of Central Committee members Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani and Foreign Affairs Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia, as well as the Iranian deputy prime minister.

Al-Asnam Visit

LD191532 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The sad city of Al-Asnam today welcomed President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general, who is visiting the region for the second time since the earthquake.

The president of the republic and the party secretary general arrived in Al-Asnam on board a special aircraft at about 1100 today to spend 'Id al-Adha with the victims of Al-Asnam region. Iranian Prime Minister Mr 'Ali Raja'i insisted on accompanying the president of his visit in order to console the victims. The president of the republic was also accompanied by the president of the national committee [presumably coordinating action concerning the earthquake] Mohamed Ben Abdelghani and Brother Bu'allam Ben Hammudah, member of the national committee, and by Mohamed Asalih Yahyawi, member of the Political Bureau.

At Al-Masjid al-Kabir [the great mosque] the president performed 'Id prayers, accompanied by Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of Iran. Also with the president were brothers Rabih Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and president of the National People's Assembly; Prime Minister Abdelghani; a number of cabinet members and senior party and state officials; and members of the Islamic diplomatic corps in Algeria.

After the prayers the president, accompanied by the Iranian prime minister, visited Al-'Alya cemetery to pray for the souls of the martyrs of the revolution and victims of the earthquake.

We recall that the Iranian prime minister, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, said before the Security Council yesterday that the Iranian people, led by the leader of the Iranian revolution, Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni, felt sad at the mournful event that hit Algeria as a result of the earthquake in Al-Asnam region.

20 Oct Departure

NC200904 Paris AFP in English 0858 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Algiers, 20 Oct (AFP)--Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i left here today after a 24-hour stay on his way home from a visit to the United Nations in New York. (Mr Raja'i's office in Tehran said the prime minister was to visit Libya today, but gave no further details.) Libya has strongly supported Iran in its war with Iraq, and was at one time reported to be airlifting arms to Tehran.

Mr Raja'i arrived in Algiers yesterday and immediately flew to Al-Asnam with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to tour the earthquake-devastated city.

No details were released on the talks in Algeria, but sources close to the Iranian prime minister denied they were linked to freeing the United States Embassy hostages in Tehran.

Algeria looks after Iran's interests in Washington following the break in diplomatic relations between the two countries.

PRIME MINISTER ABDELGHANI ATTENDS AL-ASNAM MEETING

LD172052 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Abdelghani, chairman of the national coordination committee, returned to (?Algiers) from Al-Asnam. During his stay there Prime Minister Abdelghani chaired a working meeting.

The meeting discussed at length the results of vaccinating the afflicted citizens, about 400,000 in Al-Asnam Province. It also discussed the question of killing tame animals to prevent the spread of diseases and special measures to ensure security of the citizens and to reintegrate the affected students in schools. The prime minister paid special attention to the condition of about 4,000 persons who were seriously injured. These were moved to hospitals in various parts of the country.

It is worth noting that the latest figures released by the health departments say that 400,000 have been slightly injured and have already been treated.

The rescue work and the lifting of rubble has increasingly intensified. With the participation of all the units and teams of the civil defense and the national people's army and the national gendarme and many organizations, as well as teams of fraternal and friendly states, these operations have saved the lives of a large number of citizens who were buried under the ruins. The hope is still high that more people are still alive to save.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI URGES JIHAD TO LIBERATE MECCA

LD191428 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The brother leader this morning led the prayers of the holy 'Id in the Zawilah region. The leader delivered the sermon of the 'Id prayers in which he said: We are performing the 'Id prayers in the Zawilah village which was conquered by a companion of the prophet of God, namely, 'Amr ibd al-'As.

The leader said that this Islamic gathering coincided with the sacrifice day and came at a time when the holy Ka'ba was moaning under American occupation; and yesterday, he said, the pilgrims' prayers to God on Mount 'Arafat mixed with the buzzing of American planes. He stressed that this never happened before and that it did away with any meaning of pilgrimage this year.

The leader said: Let Muslims everywhere know that Mecca, the holy Ka'ba, holy Al Madinah, the prophet's tomb and the holy Mount 'Arafat are now under the yoke of American occupation. The leader affirmed that the first Islamic duty is to wage a jihad to liberate Mecca. Until recently, he said, we were urging Muslims to launch a holy Islamic invasion to liberate Jerusalem, but today, and after the Jews have occupied Jerusalem, we are surprised to see Christians occupy the sky of Mecca, the sky of holy Al Madinah and the sky of Mount 'Arafat.

The leader called on the Islamic masses everywhere to take to arms, abandon the quest for pleasures of this world, engage in a search for death for the sake of God, and turn to rifles, guns and planes. He stressed that the situation is now intolerable because the skies of the holy places are occupied and there is no longer an excuse for any true Muslim to be dissuaded from the jihad.

Also in the sermon of the holy 'Id this morning, the brother leader called for a halt in the fight between Iraqi and Iranian Muslims, urging Arabs and non-Arabs jointly under the banner of Islam to embark on liberating the Islamic sanctities which have been profaned and to engage in liberating Jerusalem and Palestine, which have been occupied.

He said that we feel the crusade wars have not ended since a new crusade has been launched by means of American planes and ships and is entrenching itself in Egypt, Somalia, Muscat, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Palestine. He stressed that 2 days ago crusaders, Jews and Christians managed to inflict heavy casualties on Muslims in southern Lebanon.

The leader underlined the need for us here to assume our responsibility and to go from this place straight to military training camps and to wage a jihad to secure martyrdom.

FORMER STUDENT IN U.S. WOUNDED AS 'SPY'

LD172104 Tripoli JANA in English 1920 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Tripoli, 17 October--In affirmation of the fact that physical liquidation is the final stage in the revolutionary conflict dialogue which decides it once and for all when a separation from economic, political and social weapons fail to put an end to the activities of the counterforces, a member of the world revolutionary committee tried to liquidate one Faysal az-Zaqla'i, who was seriously wounded. Az-Zaqla'i studied at the expense of the [Libyan] community for 10 years at Colorado University in the United States to prepare for a legal degree and a doctorate. But instead of returning to serve his country and people, he became an agent and a spy for American intelligence, supplying it with information about his country.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA ADDRESSES CABLE TO IRANIAN, IRAQI PRESIDENTS

LD181300 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has sent the following cable to both Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Iranian President Bani-Sadr:

At the time that our Islamic nation is welcoming the blessed 'Id al-Adha I have the pleasure to extend to Your Excellency sincerest greetings and wishes, beseeching almighty and omnipotent God to make the days of this 'Id days of generosity and blessing to the Islamic nation in order to increase the cohesion among its ranks, strengthening the rallying among its parts and consolidate the spirit of fraternity among its sons. Our deep preoccupation with what is happening today among brothers in a part of the Islamic world which is dear to us and subsequent and unexpected dangers of the existing situation which will not be in the interests of any of the region's countries prompts us to appeal to you to do all you can to halt the fierce fighting among brothers, put a halt to the bloodshed resulting from it, replace fighting by dialogue and end the existing conflict by peaceful means. I beseech God to give us success in what is good for our peoples and the sanctity of our Islamic nation.

Your brother Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia.

BURG COMMENTS ON WASHINGTON AUTONOMY TALKS

TA192015 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Interview of Interior Minister Yosef Burg by Mikha Limor on former's arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport--videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Minister of the Interior, were the autonomy talks really resumed or was this, as the Egyptians phrased it, only preparations for a summit?

[Answer] Did you say will they be resumed or were they resumed?

[Question] Were they resumed; in the past tense.

[Answer] They were resumed, really; it was on 14 and 15 October and we can note three important things: first, that there really were meetings. Second, that a date was set [for the next meeting]--17 November. And third, that it was also decided that the meeting will be here in the area, not in Washington, but in either Egypt or Israel. How matters will develop--that is something I cannot say. All over the world, and especially in the United States, October comes before November and I assume that matters will become clearer during the first half of November.

[Question] Minister Landau today spoke about far-reaching concessions made in Washington by Israel. What did he mean, sir?

[Answer] First, I did not hear him. Second, you are quoting something which I do not know whether is correct. Third, he should know what he means.

[Question] Linowitz also said: Far-reaching concessions.

[Answer] I think Linowitz was describing our document as one containing good elements, from their viewpoint. We were very pleased that the atmosphere in Washington was comfortable for us. It seems to me that I spoke with the prime minister [as heard] that the document approved by the ministerial committee for autonomy affairs would come to the Cabinet for approval and whether this occurred this morning or not, I do not know, because I have come from abroad.

[Question] In conclusion, Mr Minister, on this issue, how was progress made in the autonomy negotiations with the Egyptians?

[Answer] I think that two or three questions remained unanswered and we cannot concede on this matter. Our right to settle, our right to Jerusalem; these are the two things. We spoke about the situation in Judaea and Samaria. The report about the mayors [deported from the West Bank] reached us. I do not know at this moment what judgment has been given on the issue but the Egyptians also understand that to date nothing better than the autonomy program has been adopted or found.

BEGIN EXPLAINS IDF OPERATION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA171314 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The prime minister and defense minister said today the IDF operation against the terrorists last night has not been and would not be the last one and the IDF would continue to fight the terrorists. Israel does not seek revenge but only wants to prevent aggression against it. Israel has abandoned the retaliation method and is now initiating defense operations because the avowed goal of the terrorist organizations is to destroy Israel. To that end, they enjoy an annual budget of approximately $400 million. The entire strength of the Soviet Union stands behind these organizations as well as a large sector of the Arab world which extends aid to them.

Mr Begin made these remarks during a tour of the Rafa'el [armament development authority] premises. Begin's remarks were reported by correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. During the tour, the prime minister was shown equipment which will be put into use in the future by the IDF and the defense establishment.

JERUSALEM SEES NO CHANGE IN U.S. POSITION

TA190820 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 19 Oct 80 p 1

[By political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] Last night Jerusalem received the U.S. announcement of its reservations about the IDF operation in Lebanon calmly. It was noted that there is no change in the U.S. position denouncing IDF activity in Lebanon. As far as Israel is concerned, it was stated, the operation was positive and Israel will act according to its needs in the future as well.

OIL SUPPLY AGREEMENT SIGNED IN WASHINGTON

TA171553 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] This afternoon the United States signed an agreement for the supply of oil to Israel in times of emergency. Initially, the agreement will be valid for 5 years and later each side will be able to cancel the agreement every 3 years. The United States has undertaken to supply oil to Israel if a boycott on oil is imposed on Israel, or if Israel is unable to buy oil or if one of Israel's two main oil suppliers stops their sales. In that case, the United States would, within 2 months, begin to supply oil to Israel for 4 months. The director general of the Energy Ministry, David Hago'el, has said that at this point the agreement would not have a beneficial impact on the prices of oil in Israel.

The agreement was signed by minister Yitzhaq Moda'i. He told our correspondent that the agreement included all the points Israel had sought to achieve, excluding the issue of quantities. Moda'i emphasized the vast difference between the U.S. position in the negotiations conducted 3 months ago and its position at the latest stage. President Carter also attended the signing ceremony and said that the agreement was not only an investment in Israel's security but in the security of the United States as well.

Moda'i Comments

TA171940 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 17 Oct 8

[Interview granted by Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i to Washington Correspondent Dan Raviv outside the White House after the signing of the U.S.-Israel oil agreement on 17 October--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Mr Moda'i, would a possibility exist whereby, although the United States might be committed to Israel, yet, due to an oil shortage, it would not be able to provide Israel with what it had pledged?

[Answer] Theoretically, such a situation would certainly be possible, for example, if there is total disconnection form the Middle East sources of oil, the beginnings of which can be seen now. However, in that eventuality we will become, so to speak, one of the countries signatory to an agreement called International Energy Agency which includes all the industrial countries. Thus we, through the United States, would become a member of this organization. This means that if one of the countries suffers a shortage of oil, all the countries share the burden and thus it is equally borne so that no one country can be harmed more than another.

Further Report

TA181919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Excerpt] [Begin recording] [Washington correspondent Connie Lon] After the White House ceremony, Energy Minister Moda'i explained the agreement which guarantees that the United States will fulfill Israel's oil needs at an emergency.

[Moda'i] The additional agreement that we signed today at the White House stipulates quite clearly conditions that relate to exhorbitant prices, a large percentage of purchases on the spot market and the loss of a main source--whether it is Egypt, Mexico or any other main source that we will secure in due course. Now, these three will be the criteria according to which the agreement, the guarantee, will be activated.

[Lon] Is the term exhorbitant prices defined?

[Moda'i] Yes, it is defined very clearly and it's based on a comparison between the average prices that Israel will be paying and a certain percentage from the top of an average price that the U.S. will be paying for its oil, imported into the U.S. and in my humble view this is a comparison which makes a lot of sense because, after all, we cannot expect the United States to come to our aid when they are paying higher prices than we are.

[Lon] We asked Mr Moda'i whether the United States could back out of the deal or delay it in any way. He said Israel does not doubt America's sincerity, although an agreement is only as good as those who sign it. But he did explain some of the problems which exist.

[Moda'i] The problem was to have such an agreement which would be so clear that there couldn't be any question as to whether the conditions have materialized. And I believe that in spite of the fact that this is an agreement for 15 years, we have managed to define clearly and specify simply the conditions which will enable us or justify the triggering of this agreement.

[Lon] If Israel decides to trigger the agreement, is it open-ended; can you stop, start, stop, start it or could you use it the whole 14 [as heard] years if you want to?

[Moda'i] No, if we trigger the agreement under the conditions specified and the conditions improve, then automatically the agreement will cease. And if, at some other point in time the conditions or worse conditions come into effect, then we activate it again.

[Lon] The energy minister would not predict activation of the agreement in the near future but he said the war between Iran and Iraq could create conditions which would make it necessary to trigger the agreement.

Mr Moda'i said Israel will work with the United States in the development of alternate forms of energy but he sees them as far down the road and unlikely to be feasible during the period of the agreement.

We asked him whether the United States had purposely delayed completion of the agreement in order to sign it just before the presidential elections. While he could not answer that question directly, he said the original positions taken by the U.S. delegation when the negotiations began changed considerably and went quite a long way in meeting the Israeli position. This is Connie Lon in Washington. [end recording]

HURVITZ ON POSSIBILITY OF HEADING SEPARATE LIST

TA172001 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Interview granted by Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz to economic correspondent Elisha' Spiegelman in the television studio on 17 October--videotaped]

[Excerpt] [Question] Have you considered running in the next election separately as head of the RAFI faction?

[Answer] I would like the Likud to be a united party.

[Question] But we have seen that it has not yet united.

[Answer] I would like the Likud to be a united party, in which everything is cooked in one pot, assuming that the factions are tailored together seamlessly and where one faction does not sometimes neutralize the other. I would like it to be a party like any other party, that can function properly and has institutions and figures who know what they want and can lead the party.

[Question] Is this how things stand today?

[Answer] No, I am currently not happy. If the situation continues the way it is, in this situation, with the Gahal and Likud agreement, I will not go with the Likud.

[Question] In other words, you will most probably head a separate party?

[Answer] I would like to hope that the Likud will go as an independent list [as heard]. If not, I will head a separate list.

[Question] Have you envisioned cooperation with the alignment if it wins the majority?

[Answer] I know the brave members of the alignment. Sometimes when I hear Meshel [Histadrut secretary general] or the one who pretends to be the next prime minister, Shim'on Peres, criticizing the price hikes and what Shim'on Peres calls the government's scandals, claiming that he would give [discharged] soldiers cheaper apartments, that he would build much more for new immigrants and newlyweds--I know those brave ones. At one time he also gave each worker a car. We know this very well. Anyone who does not tell the people the truth, that we are living in a country that has no oil--regardless of whether or not this is because of our own sins--and buys a lot from abroad and has foreign debts amounting to $16 billion and has such and such a deficit in spite of all of Yiga'el Hurvitz and his colleagues' efforts; anyone who--despite the enormous improvements that have been marked--comes with great promises, to me he is not only suspect but I think he is either not a serious person but a person who wants to bribe the public or one who should not be allowed to handle the affairs of the country because he is frivolous. This country, in its predicament, should be conducted by serious people who know what they want and are brave and will tell the people the truth to their faces.

BOTSWANA LEADER INTERESTED IN INFORMATION EXCHANGE

TA181933 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The president of the Botswana region of South Africa said he is interested in exchanging information with Israel. The leader of the region, Lucas Mangope, who is the chief of the local tribe, is currently visiting Israel. He made these remarks to correspondent Hana Peter during a visit to Netanya. He added that his people were anxious for friendship with other nations and said he was visiting Israel to study useful methods he could apply to his country for his people's welfare.

CEAO FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS MEETING AGREES ON PROJECTS

AB171406 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The meeting of the financial supporters of the projects of the West African Economic Community, CEAO, ended late last night at the National Assembly [in Ouagadougou]. For 8 days the delegates--who were divided into committees--studied the ways and means of financing the projects and programs presented to them by the CEAO. The meeting was attended by delegates from France, West Germany and Sweden, as well as by representatives of more than 15 financial institutions, including the European Economic Community, USAID, the Arab Bank for African Economic Development, the Kuwaiti Fund, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the FAO and UNICEF.

The final communique published after the meeting stated that the participants adopted the complete program for water supply to village dwellers and their livestock, as well as the timetable for the execution of this program which will begin in December 1981 and cost a total of 11,359 billion CFA francs. The breakdown of this program is as follows:

Ivory Coast--500 boreholes to be financed by the World Bank.

Upper Volta--380 projects comprising 60 wells and 320 boreholes to be financed by France, the West African Development Bank and possibly the Kuwaiti Fund.

Mali--500 projects comprising 250 wells and 250 boreholes to be financed by the African Development Bank and the Kuwaiti Fund.

Mauritania--364 projects comprising 120 boreholes and 244 wells to be financed by the Kuwaiti Fund.

Niger--500 projects comprising 100 boreholes and 400 wells to be financed by the Arab Bank for African Economic Development and the West African Development Bank.

Senegal--250 projects comprising 125 boreholes and 125 wells to be financed by the Kuwaiti Fund.

Concerning the community institutions, the financing of the feasibility studies connected with the proposed school of mining and geology has been entrusted to France. This will cost a total of 500 million francs. The execution of the project will cost 10 billion CFA francs to be shared among France, the African Development Bank, the European Development Fund and West Germany. The higher school for cadres of the textile industry is estimated to cost a total of 5 billion CFA francs, and France will be responsible for the total cost of the feasibilities studies and part of the cost of implementation. The rest of the implementation cost will be borne by the African Development Bank, the European Development Fund and the World Bank. The regional center for research and the production of solar energy will cost 4 billion CFA francs and will be financed by France, the UN development program, the European Development Fund, West Germany, the African Development Bank and USAID.

Another meeting of the financial supporters of the CEAO will take place in October 1981 to discuss the financing of the second phase of the projects.

ETHIOPIA

ARMY SPOKESMAN REPORTS SOMALI INCURSIONS REPELLED

LD192154 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 Oct 80 EA

[Text] A spokesman of the Ethiopian Revolutionary Army has disclosed that the Somali reactionary government has suffered a great defeat in its repeated attempts to infiltrate into El Carre Province of Bale Administrative Region of southern Ethiopia through (Dunti) by breaking through Ethiopia's defense line.

The spokesman said that the revolutionary army, which guards the revolution and is the bulwark of the revolutionary motherland, defeated the aggressive army of the reactionary Somali Government, when it attempted to infiltrate into Ethiopian territory from September 18 to October 4, and 500 were killed.

In another development, the spokesman also disclosed that various divisions of the Somali 60th Command had been defeated when they were making incursion attempts in a place called (Beyet) of the province of El Carre in Bale Administrative Region, beginning on 10 October 1980. The spokesman disclosed that heavy fighting was going on in this area.

Apart from the enemy soldiers killed in the battles on the two southern fronts, heavy and light weapons have been captured and many cannons, tanks and other types of arms of the enemy have been disabled, the spokesman added.

The spokesman said that the Somali reactionary government, in carrying out such arrogant invasions against us in violation of the UN and OAU Charters, and encouraged by the arms it is getting from the United States, the leading imperialist country, has suffered a great failure in the invasion it has provoked. The spokesman also noted that the masses in the surrounding area, in particular the peasant and urban workers and militia members, in conjunction with the revolutionary army, achieved a great victory by wiping out the expansionist army and the remnants of the Mogadishu regular army, that was cut off from the main invading army.

The spokesman said that during the week he would continue to report in detail to the masses about the Mogadishu army, which had been carrying out its third round of invasion in the southern front and which had been badly beaten.

SOMALIA

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR, U.S. AGREEMENT

LD171545 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 15 Oct 80 p 5

[Ahmad Nafi report on interview with Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, presumably in Mogadishu--date not given]

[Excerpts] The countries of the Horn of Africa are carefully and cautiously watching the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war and its possible effects on the tense situation in the eastern corner of the continent in view of the foreign presence there. The country most interested in the course of events is Somalia, which stands on the African Horn overlooking both the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. This is because what is happening in the Arab Gulf is not far distant from it and because the spread of fighting could lead to intervention by the major powers. Some of these powers could find it a suitable opportunity to settle many scores, especially to gain revenge for the Soviet Union's expulsion from Somalia.

The greatest danger now stems from the possibility that a foreign power could exploit the situation to attack Somalia, if the Iraqi-Iranian fighting should spread and prompt the major powers to intervene. For this reason, Somalia is in the forefront of the countries supporting a halt to the fighting and an opportunity for negotiations, with the aim of reaching a peaceful solution to the dispute between the two neighboring countries.

President Mohamed Siad Barre told me that the current Iraqi-Iranian war is affecting the whole Gulf and Indian Ocean area. In fact, the effects of that war may not remain confined to the area and could spread to the whole world.

In an exclusive statement for AL-AHRAM, the Somali president expressed his fear that the fighting could spread to all the Gulf countries--this, in his opinion, is the greatest danger at the present stage, since it could lead to intervention by the major powers, because the world is affected by what is happening in the Gulf, which is a vital oil region for the whole world. He said that Somalia supports action to stop fighting between Iraq and Iran and to solve problems between them peacefully through negotiations between the two neighboring countries, so that the Gulf and the whole world will not be affected by the fighting and its results.

Asked whether the present fighting in the Gulf would hasten inplementation of the agreement between the United States and Somalia, President Barre said: We cannot speculate on anything. There is an agreement between the two states which looks after their interests and the interests of the Arab countries, as well as the interests and security of the area. That is how we view the agreement.

The agreement came as a result of the development of conflict in the Horn of Africa and the blatant foreign intervention in it. The agreement with the United States, which is entitled "economic cooperation and security aid," was the reason behind the attempt by a major power to incite certain Arab countries, but it is known that the three countries that revealed their attitudes to Somalia by attacking it following the conclusion of the agreement were Libya, the PDRY and Syria.

In this regard, President Mohamed Siad Barre said: I do not think that these countries which attacked Somalia will understand the meaning of the agreement between Mogadishu and Washington, because they are not aware of the agreement's objectives and have in fact adopted attitudes that show their ignorance of its significance; hence their hostility to the agreement. These countries, he said, are linked to other countries by political interests and military treaties. Therefore, in all their evaluations they proceed from the attitudes of the countries to which they are linked by interests and treaties.

Discussing the Arab situation in this light, he said: It is unfortunate to see the Arabs so far from forming a unified force. Somalia is standing alone in the first line of defense of Arab interests and the security of the Arab area, and is fulfilling its commitments under the Arab joint defense pact and Arab economic integration. Yet we see certain Arab countries attacking it despite its constant endeavor to unify Arab efforts and to oppose anything that might divide the Arab peoples and spread disputes among them. Obviously, if there are certain Arab countries that want to defy the Arab League Charter and are looking for an excuse to attack us, that is a different matter. What is important is that we did not take any steps that would harm Arab interests. What happened with the United States was an agreement that does not give it any bases, as you have seen for yourself during your visit to Berbera and other areas of Somalia. In fact, we have agreed in principle to give the United States facilities in the ports of Berbera and Mogadishu similar to what many other world countries have given which many countries arrange between them.

The president affirmed that the principle of cooperation between countries on which the agreement is based fundamentally relies on sovereign decisions that countries take in order to preserve higher state interests.

President Barre continued: We have explained our views to the Arab countries and assured them that no attack will be mounted from our territory against any Arab or non-Arab state. We also explained to all the brothers the agreement and its contents.

He then said: Somalia pays no attention to the vituperations and abuse, not out of weakness but in the desire to avoid rifts. Somalia is convinced that the first duty of any Arab official is to understand his responsibilities toward the peoples' problems and their short-term and long-term interests.

The Somali president thought it unlikely that certain Arab countries will understand the meaning of the agreement or change their attitude to it; but asserted that the Gulf oil countries have understood the agreement and Somalia's attitude.

The talk about the agreement then went on to deal with two aspects complementing it. The first concerns whether the United States stipulated conditions for supplying defense arms to Somalia, and the second concerns the restoration of trust with Kenya, whose views on the Soviet danger are identical with Somalia's and which also concluded an agreement with the United States similar to the U.S. agreement with Somalia.

With regard to the first aspect, President Siad Barre said: What I can say is that the Americans asked for "explanations" regarding Somalia's attitude to the liberation fronts and whether Somalia intends to attack Ethiopia. We clarified our attitude on this matter, which is that we are not interested in attacking Ethiopia. All we do is to support the Western Somali people and all the peoples in the area that are fighting for their right to self-determination. We have also explained what is axiomatic, namely that we are not an expansionist state but a state believing in helping strugglers everywhere to obtain their legitimate rights, foremost of which is the right to self-determination, as provided for in the UN Charter.

With regard to the second aspect, the Somali president explained that the restoration of trust in Somali-Kenyan relations depends on the Western states' policy. Rapprochement between Mogadishu and Nairobi might be achieved if the West plays a positive role in this field.

President Siad Barre then called for a just solution for the problems of the Horn of Africa based on recognizing the rights of the people of the area to self-determination, the evacuation of foreign forces from the area, and leaving the problem to be solved by the parties concerned without foreign interference, so that they seek to settle it in accordance with international principles and custom.

He said: What the area is witnessing now is a conflict between the Front for the Liberation of Western Somalia on one hand and Ethiopian colonialism on the other. This conflict is inflamed by blatant foreign interference in the Horn of Africa.

He added: The result is that Ethiopia is unable to find a just solution to the problem. Also, foreign interference is a major stumbling block to any peaceful or military solution for the conflict in the Horn of Africa, where Ethiopia persecutes the peoples under its rule and prevents them from freely exercising their right to self-determination.

President Barre explained that fighting among countries of the Horn of Africa is harmful to their interests and will not solve the peoples' problem. However long the fight may last, therefore, if the principle of Ethiopia and its allies is based on the theory of "limited sovereignty," then this is not the desired solution, and a search must therefore be made for a permanent political solution to the problems of the Horn of Africa that will meet the peoples' aspirations and at the same time realize for the major powers a "peaceful presence" in the area, to enable the life of the peoples, whose need for economic and social development is growing, to be developed.

In his remark on the theory of "limited sovereignty" President Barre was referring to the "Brezhnev doctrine" declared following the events in Czechoslovakia during his tour of East European countries. The principle is based on the idea that the concept of absolute freedom for governments and peoples is unthinkable. Thinking must be based on the logic of limited sovereignty. The practical meaning of this theory is that he is not prepared to give peoples their right to self-determination. The substitute is what Ethiopia proposed to the ethnic communities in conflict with it and to the Eritrean revolution--a form of self-rule with continued Ethiopian domination, something which the Eritrean revolution and the Front for the Liberation of Western Somalia rejected.

President Barre's reference to a peaceful presence by the major powers means that if the desired peaceful solution is reached nobody will object to the presence of major powers in the area as long as they can find no excuse to interfere in the affairs of the Horn of Africa. In this case, the major powers' interests, which are based on cooperation and respect the national independence of the peoples' of the area, will not be jeopardized. The Somali president continued: If we look at what is happening now, we find that the problem has become more complicated than ever, thus endangering the interests of other countries, including the Western countries. This could bring about a confrontation between the two superpowers, as is happening in various areas. Therefore, we know the beginnings, the reasons, and the origins of the conflict, but we do not know what the end is, nor can we imagine it.

UGANDA

MUWANGA RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIA, ISSUES STATEMENT

LD171922 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The chairman of the military commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has returned home after a brief official visit to Ethiopia. In a statement issued to the press at Entebbe Airport, Mr Muwanga said his visit to Ethiopia was made in the spirit of maintaining good-neighborly relations and appraise [as heard] bilateral relations affecting Uganda and Ethiopia in social, economic and political spheres of common interest. The two leaders also discussed matters affecting Africa in an international context. Both leaders had identical views on all these issues and agreed on a further exchange of such visits at all levels. The chairman also disclosed that he intends to visit other African states for the same purpose.

REBELS DISPUTE GOVERNMENT CLAIM TO CONTROL WEST NILE

AB191057 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 19 Oct (AFP)--Ugandan rebels favorable to deposed ruler Idi Amin say they still control most of the West Nile Province in northwestern Uganda, despite government claims to the contrary, two Kenyan newspapers reported here. One quoted a rebel spokesman as saying a drive farther east into Uganda was also being prepared. Spokesmen for the rebels were quoted as saying they were holding Arua, the provincial capital, and the bridge over the Albert Nile at Pakwach, over which the main road to West Nile Province passes. THE NATION newspaper here quoted a Captain Lumago as saying there were 10,000 rebels commanded by his brother, Isaac Lumago, former Ugandan army chief of staff, and Ibrahim Garandi, Amin's former agriculture minister. Meanwhile, the weekly Nairobi TIMES carried an interview with Lamech Ntambi, who claimed to have helped organize the invasion of West Nile. Mr. Ntambi was quoted as saying that the operation was designed to force the ruling Military Commission in Kampala to hold a conference with all the political parties.

CAPE VERDE

PIRES INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO FRANCE, SOVIET AID

AB171210 Paris AFP in French 1016 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Praia, 17 October (AFP)--For the first time since the independence of Cape Verde in 1975, a Cape Verdian prime minister is to undertake an official visit to France on 20 and 21 October. On 22 and 23 October, Mr Pedro Pires will participate in the French-Cape Verdian Joint Commission meeting in Paris. Pedro Pires was interviewed by the special AFP envoy in Praia.

[Question] What is the significance of this trip for you?

[Answer] Ours is a very poor and small country whose strength lies essentially in international legality. We also need a huge amount of economic aid to enable us to solve our problems and to start up our development. We therefore need to have relations with a large number of countries, including France, which has an important role to play in international politics, as can be seen from its initiatives.

We have very important ties of cooperation with France in the spheres of rural development, fishing, crafts, radio and telecommunications and the construction of school buildings. We hope to extend these ties to other spheres. There are also Cape Verdian students and immigrant workers living in France whose interests we must defend. Generally, it is in the political and economic interest of the Cape Verdian state to develop its relations with France through direct human contacts and to make itself known. After this visit, the French Government will know more about our international stand.

[Question] Cape Verde affirms that it is nonaligned, and yet its army receives aid from only one of the superpowers. Is that not contradictory?

[Answer] We are really nonaligned. The proof of this is our total refusal to engage in talks for giving up our military bases [word indistinct]. There are two former Portuguese air and naval bases at Sal and Mindelo which are serving other purposes. We do not want any foreign base in our country, in order to avoid any policy of confrontation in the region, in accordance with UN and OAU principles.

The relations between our army and the USSR go back to the period of the national liberation struggle in Guinea-Bissau when we received a huge amount of aid from that country. Therefore, we are well acquainted with Russian arms, and a large number of our military personnel were trained in USSR. We do not see why we should change our habits and abandon our experience. The important thing is that that the aid we receive from the USSR is unconditional. We are free to determine our international policy ourselves, and it is one of strict neutrality and refusal to adopt the policy of blocs. We have economic relations with a large number of countries. Our foreign policy is drawn up consonant with the interests of our small, insular country, which is faced with huge economic difficulties. It also takes our geostrategic position into account.

[Question] What is Cape Verde's position on major world problems such as the conflict between Iran and Iraq, or Afghanistan?

[Answer] As a small country, we cannot claim to play a special role in these matters. The destruction caused by the Iran-Iraq conflict has affected the life and the future of these countries. Besides, that conflict concerns a very important strategic region for all the countries in the world, and such a conflict can produce international tension of unimaginable consequences. We hope that the authorities of these two countries can find a solution which will be less costly and painful.

On Afghanistan, we think the right of self-determination and the right for every country to choose its own suitable regime should be respected. Afghanistan is in a state of civil war. We have to find the best solution which falls in line with the interests of the country and the will of the people.

[Question] Cape Verde affirms its attachment to democracy. At the same time, it is ruled by a single party. Can these two elements be reconciled?

[Answer] This is one of the few countries where there are no political prisoners. Is this not an undoubted proof of democracy? The existence of a democratic life is possible in a regime ruled by a single party. Certainly, we know the weakness of regimes--sometimes progressive ones--where everything is linked to one or several individuals. But we want to overcome this, so that our institutions can take hold, by creating a democracy of direct participation of the population in public affairs. We have therefore set up commissions of inhabitants, regional councils, municipal assemblies, cooperatives, unions, etc.

In the agricultural reform that we are planning, we are concerned with giving guarantees to everyone, creating true social justice in the countrysdie, while retaining the principle of compensation.

Finally, we want to assign very great importance to the National Assembly, and we have taken measures to improve its functioning during the second legislature, which begins at the end of the year.

GHANA

OPPOSITION PARTY RESHUFFLES SHADOW CABINET

AB171503 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Popular Front Party has reshuffled its shadow cabinet. The MP for Ashiedu-Keteke, Mr Odoi-Sykes, is now the new minority leader and spokesman for parliamentary affairs. Mr Odoi-Sykes replaces the MP for Nkawkaw, Mr Kwaku Baah, who is now shifted to internal affairs. The changes were announced in a statement issued in Accra by the general secretary of the party, Mr Da Rocha.

MALI

TRAORE RETURNS FROM FAO MEETING IN ROME

AB171719 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The president of the republic returned home yesterday from Rome, where he participated at the headquarters of FAO in the 10th ordinary session of the committee on policy and food aid programs. In his capacity as current chairman of the summit conference of the Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel, Gen Moussa Traore appealed to donor organizations and made an urgent request for help to Sahelian states in face of their double agony of persistent drought, which threatens millions of souls with famine, and the stagnation and even decline of international aid for the peoples of the Sahel region.

NIGERIA

PORTS PARALYZED BY DOCKWORKERS' STRIKE FOR BACK PAY

AB171545 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Lagos, 17 Oct (AFP)--Ports throughout Nigeria were paralysed as dock workers staged their second strike this month, it was reported here today.

The dockers are demanding six-months back pay following the setting of a minimum wage by President Shehu Shagari in April.

They also want better fringe benefits such as rent and transport allowances, THE PUNCH newspaper reported.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL, MUGABE HOLD MEETING IN ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE

LD181725 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Oct 80 EA

[Text] President Samora Machel and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe arrived in the capital city of Zambezia Province this morning. President Samora Machel arrived in Quelimane accompanied by Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs; Armando Guebuza, national political commissar of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique; Julio Carrilho, minister of public works and housing; and Rui de Lousa, minister of posts, telecommunications and civil aviation.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Simon Muzenda, and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office Emmerson Munangangwa.

This morning, the Mozambique head of state and the Zimbabwean prime minister visited the 25 September secondary school in Quelimane. Robert Mugabe was a teacher at this school in (?1975).

Decisions on Closer Cooperation

LD192316 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Oct 80 EA

[Text] President Samora Machel and the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, yesterday held a meeting in Quelimane, Zambezia, during which they discussed and agreed upon issues connected with the strengthening of bilateral economic cooperation and the situation of their respective [words indistinct] the 3 and 1/2 hour meeting with the Zimbabwean leader, the Mozambican leader said that the two delegations had reached a firm and unshakable decision.

Confirming this point, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said his meeting with President Samora Machel had been conclusive. Addressing Mozambican and Zimbabwean newsmen, the ZANU-PF president stressed the significance of the meeting in that it was held immediately after his visits to the DPRK and PRC and after President Samora Machel's visits to three European socialist countries, namely Bulgaria, Romania and the GDR.

On cooperation between Mozambique and Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe said that during the meeting they had agreed to expedite the implementation of the signed agreements. Mugabe stressed the fact that Zimbabwe was already making use of the Mozambican railways and ports, which was a clear indication of strengthened bilateral cooperation. He also said that Mozambique and Zimbabwe had agreed at the meeting to increase the bulk of Zimbabwean goods to be handled by the ports of Beira and Maputo.

On the internal situations in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwean head of state said that they had decided to establish the highest degree of security in each country. He added that Mozambique and Zimbabwe were already cooperating in this field of annihilating dissident groups in the zone; this cooperation would now be further strengthened and the decisions arrived at during the meeting carried out.

On the international situation, Robert Mugabe said that he and the Mozambican leader had discussed, among other things, the Namibian question from the point of view already adopted by the frontline states.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO TAIWAN

LD181322 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Oct 80 CA

[Excerpts] The prime minister of South Africa, Mr P.W. Botha, has arrived back in Pretoria after an official 5-day visit to the Republic of China.

Speaking at a news conference shortly after his arrival, Mr Botha said he had returned from Taiwan in a spirit of good will toward the people of the Republic of China, and he was certain of the friendship of these dedicated and hard-working people.

Economic and technical cooperation agreements had been signed between the two countries during the visit. Military matters were discussed, and it was decided to exchange know-how and information, but no formal agreement had been entered into.

Taiwan Press Conference

LD171534 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has hinted that there could be cooperation between South Africa and the Republic of China in the nuclear energy and military fields. Speaking at a news conference at the end of his 5-day visit to Taiwan, Mr Botha said that if the communist countries could cooperate to protect their interests, he could see no reason why democratic countries could not cooperate to do the same.

NAVAL OFFICER DISCUSSES NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT

LD181306 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Oct 80 CA

[Excerpt] A senior South African naval officer has expressed the belief that it would be shortsighted of South Africa not to develop nuclear weapons if other African countries did so. Commodore H.F. (Nel) of the defense forces strategic studies section told a seminar in Pretoria that for the time being, however, the development of nuclear arms was impractical from a military-strategic point of view. He said South Africa had the military capability to ward off a combined onslaught of African states, even if this involved limited intervention by outside powers.

Commodore (Nel) said most of black Africa's cities were relatively underdeveloped, which raised questions about the targets at which nuclear weapons should be directed. He emphasized that any future action to be taken by South Africa would depend on the extent of the threat facing her, and he said South Africa reserved the right, if the need arose, to put to practical use her undoubted nuclear expertise.

ZIMBABWE

GRENADE INJURES 12 OUTSIDE SALISBURY BEER HALL

LD181258 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Police said in Salisbury today that 12 people were injured in Salisbury last night when an unknown attacker hurled a handgrenade into a crowd outside a beer hall in the western township of Dzivaresekwa. A police spokesman said in a statement that the incident, the latest in a series of attacks on civilians in the city's townships, took place at 2020 at the (Tangai) beer hall in Dzivaresekwa. The injured were taken to Harare and Andrew Fleming hospitals and no reports on their conditions are immediately available. The spokesman said police are investigating. No arrests have yet been made nor is it yet known what type of grenade was thrown in the attack.